FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1850. [NO. 17

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid. ☜

I HAVE just received from New York, my **Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS**, consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. I will Barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce. N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.
Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND importation of GOODS the Season,—*Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, &c.* Particulars hereafter.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. assorted Carpeting.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Oct. 28. 43-tf

40 bbls. No. 2 and 3 Mackerel,
JUST received, and for sale by
COOK & JOHNSON.
Oct. 28, 1850. 43-3w

PRINTING INK.

A FEW kegs Geo. Mather's best News Printing INK, at New York price for cash, for sale at this Office. Oct. 28.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 7th instant, my negro man SANDY, (Tailor by trade.) I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the State, or on his delivery to me in this place. He is lurking about town, or he may be in the neighborhood of Averasborough, where he has relations.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

$100 REWARD!

WE will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of BEN and ELIAS in any Jail so that we get them again, or Fifty Dollars for either. They left this place on Monday the 21st instant, in company.

BEN is about 30 years old, complexion dark, 6 feet 3 inches high, of rather slender form, stammers considerably, one front tooth missing, is quite plausible, with open countenance. In company of some free Negroes, near Charleston, S. C., he passed himself off as a free man, whither he will probably go, and attempt the same thing again, or endeavor to make his way to a free State.

ELIAS is nearly a white man, about 21 years old, 6 feet high, has rather a down look, particularly when spoken to, speech slow and broad, has a hazle eye. Elias was brought up by a Mr. Morrison of Richmond county, N. C., and sold by him to Jesse Smitherman, who sold him to T. S. Jordan, to whom he now belongs.

T. A. VESTAL.
T. S. JORDAN.
Wadesboro', N. C., Oct. 24, 1850. 43-7w

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for a Bond given by John Kidd as principal, and James Gaines and Carey Gaines as securities, for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars,—given on the 3d day of January 1848, due 1st day of July 1848, and payable to John S. Lane:—the same having been fully satisfied, and the holder refuses to give it up.

JAMES GAINES.
Sept. 23, 1850. 43 3w

The Grand Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1850.

BELOW will be found a full schedule of all the Lotteries to be drawn in November — Capital Prizes, Price of Tickets, and Packages of Tickets named: the veterans

COLVIN & CO.,

The great distributors of Capital Prizes in the Maryland Lotteries, will yield up the treasures of the State to the "gold seekers," those who solicit the favors of "Dame Fortune" at their hands.

The Golden Column of October is Rich!

Look at the Splendid Prizes Sold!

Six Capital Prizes cashed!—Twenty Prizes of $1,000 Sold!

$24,000, capital prize, sold to Louisiana
$37,500, capital prize, sold to Tennessee.
$25,000, capital prize, sold to N. Carolina.
$10,000, capital prize, sold to Alabama.
$20,000, capital prize, sold in Baltimore.
$22,000, capital prize, sold in Ohio.

In that way COLVIN & CO. scatter golden prizes over the land!

☞ Orders solicited for the November Lotteries. COLVIN & CO. will send the Capitals.

Schedule of Lotteries for November, 1850.

Date.	Capitals.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Pack'e of Tkts. Whls.	Qrs.
11.	10,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	2½, 36,	9
12.	20,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	5, 70,	17½
13.	35,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn,	10, 130,	32
14.	18,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	5, 70,	17½
15.	10,000	78 Nos. 12 drawn,	2½, 30,	7½
16.	50,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	15, 220,	55
18.	8,000	66 Nos. 12 drawn,	2½, 28,	7
19.	25,000	78 Nos. 10 drawn,	5, 80,	20
20.	30,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn,	10, 130,	32½
21. 7 of 1,500		75 Nos. 11 drawn,	1, 15,	3¾
22. 4 of 5,000		78 Nos. 13 drawn,	2½, 36,	9
23.	37,500	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	10, 130,	32
25.	9,000	78 Nos. 16 drawn,	2½, 30,	7½
26.	20,000	78 Nos. 15 drawn,	5, 65,	16¾
27.	30,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	10, 130,	32
28.	20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	5, 74,	18½
29.	9,000	78 Nos. 14 drawn,	2½, 35,	8¾
30.	5,000	75 Nos. 11 drawn,	1, 15,	3¾
30.	60,000	78 Nos. 20 drawn,	20, 400,	100

☞ All communications strictly confidential.

Letters containing enclosures of Bank notes or drafts come safe directed Colvin & Co., Baltimore, Md

Orders solicited for tickets or packages of tickets in any of the above splendid lotteries.

Correspondents can transact business through the mails with this agency, as well as though personally present.

Letters carefully directed and answered by return mail.

Colvin & Co., send Managers Official Drawing to all who order tickets.

Bank notes on all good banks in the country, or Prize tickets received in payment, at par, for tickets.

Prizes cashed at sight. Bank drafts remitted to those holding prizes.

All orders are carefully complied with. The most prompt attention always given to orders.

Please Address
COLVIN & CO.,
N. W. corner Baltimore and Calvert Sts.,
43-1m] Museum Building, Baltimore, Md.

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

New Books and Stationary.

THE Subscribers have received a large portion of their recently purchased stock of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which they will sell as heretofore on the most reasonable terms.—Many articles, particularly Papers and Blank Books, at unusually low prices. School, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Books, generally, at or under the Northern Trade prices
Oct. 21. E. J. HALE & SON.

Second Fall Stock.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now opening a very large stock of fresh goods, consisting of DRY GOODS of almost every description;—HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

The above goods have been recently selected with much care and will be offered at low prices for cash or good paper.
Oct. 21, 1850. 42-6w

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium,	White Lead,	Sal Eratus,
Camphor,	Linseed Oil,	Mustard,
Castor Oil,	Whale Oil,	Spice,
Alcohol,	Sperm Oil,	Nutmegs,
Sulphur,	Train Oil,	Pepper,
Aloes,	Sweet Oil,	Hops,
Magnesia,	Neatsfoot Oil,	Indigo,
Rhubarb,	Copal Varnish,	Madder,
Morphine,	Leather Varnish,	Saltpetre,
Quinine,	Japan Varnish,	Ginger,
Cream Tartar,	Window Glass,	Glue,
Sal Soda,	Putty,	Annato,
Castile Soap,	Pumice Stone,	Cloves,
Super carb Soda,	Chrome green,	Mace,
Epsom Salts,	Chrome yellow,	Burning fluid,
Sponge,	Lamp Black,	Alum,
Ipecac,	Patent Black,	Oxalic Acid,
Sarsaparilla,	Terra de Sienna,	White brick,
Kreosote,	Umber,	Tripoli,
Borax,	Litharge,	Wash Brushes,
Arrowroot,	Black Lead,	Paint Brushes,
Isinglass,	Red Lead,	Varnish "
Gum Arabic,	Patent Dryer,	Scrubbing "
Gum Myrrh,	Whiting,	Shoe "
Capsicum,	French Yellow,	Tooth "
Lobelia,	Yellow Ochre,	Hair "
Plasters,	Venetian Red,	Logwood,
Liquorice,	Spanish Brown,	Red wood,
Chloroform,	Prussian Blue,	Black Ink,
Jujube Paste,	Sand-paper,	Opodeldoc,
Copperas,	Starch,	&c. &c.

With a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English perfumery and soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

The subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price. S. J. HINSDALE,
Druggist.
Oct. 12, 1850. 42-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his

Plantation

In Robeson county, 15 miles South of Lumberton, on the Georgetown Road, containing 2600 acres, 600 of which are under the highest cultivation.

The Farm is beautifully situated, at the junction of Hog and Ashpole Swamps. The Dwelling House is a large and commodious one, remarkably well built, with all out-houses complete. There is on the place an excellent Store House and Doctor Shop. A Store has been kept here for the past four years, and it cannot be excelled in the country for business. Also, a Mill, Cotton Gin, and Press.

The Lands are as good for Corn, Cotton, &c. as any in the lower part of the State. It is well watered, and as healthy a situation as can be found, the mountains not excepted. I have been living on the place for the past fifteen years, and never have had a case of fever in my family.

☞ Any person wishing to purchase Land will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to sell; or in my absence, call upon G. H. Floyd and J. T. Harrington, on the premises, who are authorised to make sale of the same.

Address me at Leesville P. O., Robeson.
HINANT FAULK.
White House, Robeson Co., N. C., October 14, 1850. 42-6w

Brilliant Lotteries.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$85,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 128, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Nov. 16, 1850.
66 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of $12,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,400, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 22 Wholes,		$100 00
Ditto	ditto 22 Halves,	50 00
Ditto	ditto 22 Quarters,	25 00

SPLENDID LOTTERY.

Capital Prize $60,000!

ALSO

$40,000! $20,000! $11,460!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class L, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Nov. 23, 1850.
75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $60,000, 1 ditto of 40,000, 1 do. of 20,000, 1 Prize of 11,460, 1 of 10,000, 15 Prizes of 2,500, 25 ditto of 2,000, 25 of 1,500, 50 of 1,200, 100 of 1,000, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$260 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 eighths	32 50

$40,000!
$20,000! $15,000!

50 Prizes of $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 133, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Nov. 30, 1850.
78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of $20,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,842, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 26 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto 26 quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
42td-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

Medical Notice.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the Office adjoining Dr. Mallett's, at the South East corner of "Eccles's Bridge," and is ready to attend to the duties of his profession.
Fayetteville, Sept. 2, 1850. 35-tf

TEA! TEA!

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

Hyson,	Oolong,
Imperial,	Howqua,
Gunpowder,	English Breakfast,

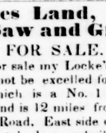
All of good quality and some very superior. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 21, 1850. 42tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S
Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the Horse-hair Renovator as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

Watches and Jewelry.



THE SUBSCRIBER gives notice to his old friends and customers, and the public, that he has resumed the

Watch and Silversmith Business,

and is now receiving a good assortment of Goods in the line, such as

Gold and Silver Watches,

Gold fob, vest, and guard Chains; gold Watch Keys; Jenny Lind gold Ear-Rings, (now all the rage;) gold Breast Pins, Rings, Lockets, Studs, and Snaps; gold and silver Pencils; gold Pens; silver Combs and Slides; Music Boxes; fine Knives, Razors and Scissors; silver Thimbles; Needles; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; revolving and common Pistols; double and single barrel Guns; powder Flasks; shot Pouches; game Bags; Percussion Caps; Violins; Clarionetts; Flutes; Fifes; Accordeons; violin and guitar Strings; Perfumery; steel and gilt watch Chains and Keys; watch Guards; porte monaies; &c. &c. Also, 8 day and 30 hour BRASS CLOCKS; ALARM CLOCKS. All of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in the State, and on as reasonable terms.

☞ WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired and warranted. All kinds of Jewelry and other jobs in his line repaired with neatness and despatch. A share of the trade is solicited.

W. PRIOR.
At the Old Stand, North side Hay street, 4 doors above the Market House.
Sept. 28, 1850. 39-3m

THO. J. JOHNSON & CO.

ARE receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollowware, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Corn-Shellers, Wrought and Cut Nails, Cast, German and Blister Steel, Swedes and English Iron, Saddlery, Crockery and Glass Ware.

—ALSO—

Mackerel, No. 1, 2 and 3—in whole, half and quarter Barrels; also, Kits, No 2; also, Mess and extra prime Pork. New York Superfine Flour, a good article.

The above stock embraces very many new styles, and is altogether the best we have ever opened. Our customers, and the public, are solicited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell as low as circumstances will admit.

A CARRYALL—On sale, a newly fitted up Carryall, cheap. Inquire at Mr. A. H. Whitfield's Carriage Factory.

THO. J. JOHNSON & CO.
October 4, 1850. 40-6w

400 Acres Land, Valuable Water Saw and Grist Mill,

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my Locke's Creek LAND, which cannot be excelled for Turpentine or Timber, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Land is 12 miles from Fayetteville, on the Raleigh Road. East side of Cape Fear.—The mill has lately been rebuilt by one of the best mill-wrights in the State, with a Hotchkiss wheel to drive the Saw. The frame is placed on a good foundation, and the dam cannot be excelled, and is high enough to hold ten feet head of water. The above mill was formerly the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy.

I will sell the above land and improvements on reasonable terms. For further particulars address the subscriber at Smithfield, Johnston Co., or apply to Mr. J. B. Wright, who lives in one mile of the premises, and who will take great pleasure in showing any person desirous of purchasing.

WM. J. BUCHANAN.
Oct. 12. 41-tf

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places. WILLIAM D. SMITH.
May 4, 1850. 18-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 540f

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to incorporate the Town of Lumberton in the County of Robeson.
Oct. 5, 1850. 40-tm1.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR, October 16, 1850.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per cent. has been declared this day, payable to the Stockholders at the Principal Bank and Branches on the 1st day of November next.
2t H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

Still More Time!

THE Subscriber has recently returned from New York, with decidedly the largest lot of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

That he ever offered for sale in this market.

About 12 doz. Watches on hand,

Of all kinds and prices;

Silver and Plated Ware, Military Goods, Perfumeries, Pocket Knives, Razors, Pistols of all kinds, Double-barrel Guns, some large and long; Hunting Tackle,

And almost anything else that may be called for in his line. ☞ Look for the sign of BEASLEY, on the Northeast Corner of Market Square.
JNO. M. BEASLEY.
August 10, 1850. 32-3m

Boarding House,

Court House Square, Fayetteville, N. C.,
By John Stewart.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received; and if prompt attention, good ostlers and servants, and the best the market affords, will satisfy, I am satisfied I can please. I am determined nothing shall be left undone that will give my patrons comfort. My whole time will be devoted to the House and Stables.

JOHN STEWART.
October 7, 1850. 40-1m

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of the late Mrs. Mary J. Millar, will offer at Public Sale, on Monday the 11th November next, (being Monday of the Superior Court,) at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE:—

Sixty Acres of LAND, situate about three quarters of a mile north-east of the Court House, formerly known as the Colin Shaw place, about one-half cleared and the remainder in woods. That portion cleared is now under cultivation, and is well adapted to the raising of corn, hay, &c.

The vacant LOT on Grove St., nearly opposite the Jail, containing one-quarter of an Acre, adjoining Benbow on the east, and Mrs. Dawson's lot on the west and north.

The LOT, with all the improvements thereon, on the north-east corner of the Court House square, containing half an Acre. The Buildings on this Lot were originally constructed with all the conveniences for accommodating Boarders and entertaining Travellers. It was long and favorably known as Millar's Tavern. Its proximity to the Court House gives it advantages as a public stand.

ALSO, at the same time and place, will be sold the ***Pew*** lately owned by Mrs. Millar in the Presbyterian Church, designated in the plan of said Church as No. 8.

☞ The Real Estate will be sold on a credit of twelve months, interest from date. The Pew will be sold on a credit of six months, interest from date.

A. McLEAN, Ex'r
of M. J. Millar.
Fayetteville, Oct. 5, 1850. 40-ts

7,366 ACRES of LAND *For Sale.*

THE Subscriber wishing to move to the West, offers for sale the following

Tracts of LAND,

Lying in the County of Cumberland:

One tract containing 3,751 acres, 300 acres of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. A large portion of the Wood Land is well adapted to the culture of Corn and Cotton. There are also about 250 acres valuable Swamp, a portion of which is now cleared, and cannot be surpassed, for fertility and productiveness, by any lands in this section of the State. The remainder of said tract is well timbered with Pine, suitable for saw and turpentine purposes. There are three comfortable Dwelling Houses, with all necessary out-buildings; a Mill, running two saws capable of cutting from 4 to 500,000 feet of Lumber in the year; and a good Grist Mill. The location is perfectly healthy, and is about fifteen miles above Fayetteville.

One other tract containing 1700 acres Pine Land, equal to any in the county for Timber and Turpentine purposes, lying within three miles of the River.

One other tract containing 1500 acres Pine Land, lying on both sides of Big Rockfish Creek, well adapted to the Timber and Turpentine business.

One other tract containing 415 acres, lying immediately on the Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of Henry Elliot, Esq. and James McKethan, equal to any lands in point of fertility on the River, 120 acres of which are now cleared and under good fence.

The first named tract can be so divided as to form three settlements. Terms will be made accommodating.

The Lands will be shown to persons wishing to purchase, by myself or my son J. S. Williams.

ALEX'R WILLIAMS.
Oct. 21, 1850. 42-3w

2,000 ACRES OF LAND.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling his Land, lying within three miles of Raleigh, on both sides of the road to Fayetteville.

The above Land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Tobacco, or Cotton; is well watered and healthy, and can be advantageously divided into three or four tracts, to suit small farmers, or residences for persons from the lower country.

☞ *Notes at interest, or Young Negroes will be received in payment.*

Persons desirous of seeing the above Land will call on the Subscriber, or, in his absence, his Brother, on the premises.

JOSEPH T. HUNTER.
Sept. 23, 1850. 39-6w

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of an act to emancipate and set free a slave man named Peter, residing and commonly known in the Town of Fayetteville by the name of Peter Turner.
Oct. 21, 1850. 42-3wpd

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1850.

Arthur D. Wilson and Young Wilson, *vs.* David Coob, wife, and others.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Ezekiel M. Wilson, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard accordingly.

Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in August 1850.
J. R. BEAMAN, Cl'k.
August 24, 1850. 39-6w

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied. COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

ALMANACS.

THE Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for **1851,** just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 16, 1850.

Constitution of North Carolina.

THE Debates in the State Convention held in 1835 to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 5.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A new supply of this popular book just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 26, 1850.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices
Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.
Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

CLOSE UP.

ALL unsettled Accounts on our Ledger older than 1st January, 1849, must be settled, or we will put them in the hands of a Constable.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 1850. 35-tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a Meeting will be held at Floral College on Thursday the 7th of November next, for the purpose of designating Boundaries and transacting such other business as may be necessary before the meeting of the Legislature, with a view to erecting a new County of parts of Richmond and Robeson. All persons interested are invited to attend.

MANY CITIZENS.
October 23, 1850. 43-2w

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A FEW FIRKINS BUTTER, superior article, for sale by
COOK & JOHNSON.
Oct. 22, 1850. 42-3w

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store.

POETRY.

THE GOBLIN TELEGRAPH.

When first the Lightning's stylus traced
Its characters of wonder,
We stood amazed as folks conversed
A thousand miles asunder;
But what are lightning messages
From Buffalo to Natchez,
Compared to news from kingdom come,
By underground dispatches.

The goblin telegraph's at work;
A hollow kind of rapping
As if the ghosts of publicans
Were empty barrels tapping,
Is heard in old Connecticut,—
Perhaps for her demerits,
In showing by her license law,
Antipathy to spirits.

But no—that cannot be the cause;
For in our western cities,
The operators down below
Are bothering the committees;
And unbelief, however bold,
To superstition truckles,
As ghosts their strong impressions make
With telegraphic knuckles.

Some sneering editors, at first,
Deemed these revealings fables,
But when they went to Rochester,
The spectres turned the tables.
Some messages from Heaven were sent,
And some from regions warmer,
And lately sundry knocks were heard
From Knox, the great reformer.

The apostolic hierarchy
Have made new revelations,
And criminals have got mixed up
In saintly conversations;
And sundry sinners down below,
As questioners and repliers,
Have proved themselves *sans doute* to be
The most consumed liars.

Where it will stop, Heaven only knows—
The lines are fast extending,
And messages both east and west
The spirit world is sending.
'Twas once said "dead men tell no tales,"
But now a murdered man, sir,
If asked who knocked him on the head,
Knocks back the name in answer.

A Large Throat.—The morning "Star," published at Cincinnati, relates the following anecdote of a young gentleman of the south, who expended a large fortune—money, lands, negroes, every thing, in a course of intemperance and profligacy.

He had just paid a last year's grog bill of $800. One day he was walking in the street very leisurely, when seeing a physician on the opposite side, he called out to him to come over.

"Doctor," said he, "I wish you'd just take a look into my throat."

"I don't discover anything, sir," said the doctor.

"You don't!" said he, "why that's strange; will you be just kind enough, sir, to give another look?"

"Really, sir," said the doctor, after a second look, "I don't see anything."

"No! why doctor there is a farm, ten thousand dollars, and twenty negroes gone down my throat!"

A modern physiologist notes the extraordinary fact, that at the dinner table, every time a man crooks his elbow his mouth opens Can anybody explain this phenomenon?

Married Against his Will.—Sir Walter Scott used to relate the following curious anecdote:—

"My cousin Watty," said he, "was a midshipman some forty years ago in a ship at Portsmouth; he and two other companions had gone on shore and had over staid their leave, spent all their money, and run up an immense bill at a tavern on the Point. The ship made the signal for sailing; but their landlady said—

"No, gentlemen, you shall not escape without paying your reckoning;" and she accompanied her words by appropriate actions, and placed them under the tender keeping of a sufficient party of bailiffs.

They felt that they were in a scrape, and petitioned very hard to be released.

"No, no," said Mrs. Quickly, "I must be satisfied some way or t'other; you must be well aware, gentlemen, that you will be totally ruined if you don't get on board in time."

They made long faces and confessed that it was true.

"Well," said she, "I'll give you one chance. I am so circumstanced here that I cannot carry on business as a single woman, and I must contrive somehow to have a husband—or at all events, I must be able to produce a marriage certificate; and therefore the only terms on which you shall all have leave to go on board to-morrow, is, that one of you consent to marry me. I don't care a snap which it is; but by all that is good, one of you I'll have, or else all three go to jail, and your ships sail without you!"

The virago was not to be pacified, and the poor youths, left to themselves, agreed, after a time, to draw lots, and it happened to fall on my cousin. No time was to be lost, and off they marched to church, and my poor relative was forthwith spliced.—The bride, on returning, gave them a good substantial dinner, and several bottles of wine apiece, and having tumbled them into a wherry, sent them off. The ship sailed, and the young men religiously adhered to the oath of secrecy they had made previous to drawing lots.

The bride, I should have said, merely wanted to be married, and was the first to propose an eternal seperation.

Some months after, at Jamaica, a file of papers reached the midshipman's berth, and Watty, who was observed to be looking over them carelessly, reading an account of a robbery and murder at Portsmouth, suddenly jumped in his ecstacy, forgot his obligation of secrecy, and cried out,—

"Thank heaven, my wife is hanged!"

["Woman's work is never done," says the proverb, but two new discoveries, exhibited at the late Fair at Castle Garden, show that it is likely, at least, to be lessened in quantity. The Express thus mentions them:—]

"We saw on the bridge, near the apple-cart, a churn making butter in the most independent manner, without the slightest aid from human manipulation: literally on its own hook, and by the side of this a washing machine, which required no other aid from the washerwoman than the cradle demands, when the baby is sleeping, from the nurse.

"By-the-by, we saw a self-rocking cradle, a little beyond the self-churner and the self-washer. Yes, and a little rosy-cherked baby in it, seemingly enjoying the gentle motion to the full extent of its little capacities. This is indeed, 'a real blessing to mothers.' All mamma or nurse has to do is to wind up the cradle as she does the clock, and it will rock as long as the other runs, and all the time ready, at any moment to receive its precious charge. As of Sherman's lozenges, so of this self-acting soother, it will soon come to be said, we suppose, 'children cry for them.' Since the invention of the baby-jumper, there has been nothing to compare with this."

Genius in a Barber Shop.—A little more than seventy years ago, might have been seen in the town of Preston, in the North of England, a poor unknown and unlettered man, who contrived to keep soul and body together, by shaving the dusty heads of wayfarers at a half penny a shave. This man was then thirty years of age. But while pursuing the humble vocation, he was filled with high thoughts of an invention which was destined to effect the most surprising results.

He contrived, at moments stolen from sleep, to form a model of his invention. His wife broke it, thinking her man had better stick to barbering. He turned her out of doors, and made another. His townsmen, understanding what he was about, and how his invention would do away with labor, mobbed him, and made him fly for his life.

Persevering against innumerable difficulties, from poverty and opposition of the ignorant, he at last succeeded in perfecting and introducing his spinning frame, an invention to which England owes her greatness, power, and wealth, and without which she might have been a colony of France, or at best, a third or fourth rate nation. The poor barber became Sir Richard Arkwright, and his splendid estates in England still attest British gratitude.

Going through the Mill.—A stammering blacksmith, attending as witness at a court, in a money dispute between two of his men, was asked by the judge why he did not advise them to arrange the matter. His answer was, "I to-o-ld the fo-o-ls to se-e-ttle; for I said the clerk would take their co-a-ts, the lawyers their sh-i-rts, and if they got into your honor's clutches, you'd sk-i-n 'em."

We know a carpenter's apprentice, who, being too lazy to work, about once an hour bumps his nose against a post till it bleeds, and then he sits down to have a good resting spell.

Eleven miles of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road were completed on the 18th inst.

THE PRINCE OF MAGICIANS.

It is related of Signor Blitz, that wishing one day while in Pennsylvania, to procure a draft on New York, for a certain amount, he stepped into one of the county banks in that State and made known his wishes to the proper officer, who, by the way, was a stiff staid old Quaker. Being informed that he could be accommodated, he was asked—

"In whose name shall I draw the draft?"

"In my own, Signor Blitz," was the answer.

"Art thou the wonderful man who is performing all these mysterious things?" asked the Quaker.

"The same," answered the Signor.

"And now, friend, will thee show me one of thy tricks?" inquired the quaker.

"With pleasure," said the Magician, and taking a quarter of a dollar from his pocket, he handed it to the officer and requested him to mark it so that he would be able to distinguish it. This the Quaker did.

"And now," said the Signor, taking a glove from his pocket and placing it over the quarter, which he had laid upon the counter, "are you sure the quarter is under the glove?"

"Quite sure," answered the Quaker, gently lifting the glove and beholding the quarter snugly ensconced under it.

"Sure, quite sure?" asked the Signor.

"Yes, friend, I see it with mine own eyes," answered the other.

"Lift the glove," said the Magician.

The Quaker did so, and to his consternation the quarter was gone.

"Friend," said the Quaker, "wilt thou do that once more?"

Again the Quaker placed the quarter in the same position, and motioning the Signor to stand back, the Quaker placed his eyes down upon a level with the counter, and then making a sudden dive at the glove, he lifted it, and—the quarter was gone.

"Jonathan," said the Quaker, drawing a long breath, "place that money," referring to the amount received for the draft, "away in the safe, and lock it up, and put the key in thy pocket."

"Well," said the Signor, who is always fond of a joke, "now I will give you a proposition. If I can, standing where I am, draw that money into my pocket, I may keep it; if I cannot, I will surrender the draft, and the money is yours."

"Go thy way, friend, thou shouldst not do such things," said the Quaker, politely bowing the Signor to the door.

AN ELOQUENT SOAP SELLER.

The Philadelphia "Pennsylvanian," now and then, contains a rich local—the last, and one of the best, of which is the following soap-seller's argument and appeal to buy a cake of his mixture.

Passing the Custom House, a day or two ago, we observed a crowd on the pavement, and a man on the steps who was earnestly haranguing the assembly. He was a thin man, with a sharp, Down East cast of features, and he spoke with somewhat of a nasal twang—otherwise his delivery was quite Demosthenian. He was dressed in a suit of pepper-and-salt mixture, and had a small parcel in his hand which he flourished in oratorical action. A large basket, full of similar parcels, sat by his side. We caught a few passages of his discourse, which we will endeavor to transmit unalloyed to the public:

"The magnetic telegraph was a splendid invention, and so was daggertyping; so was Payne's light, (if it hadn't been a humbug;) so was Jayne's Wermifuge, and Fetchtwanger's Bed Bug Destroyer; but, ladies and gentlemen—the sublimest and *most* sublime discovery of this age, (as every man of science is ready to swar,) are Winkelton's Patent Granulated Detextive Compound Washing Mixture.—There's no dispute about that. There was a cake of it sent to Professor Silliman—the greatest scientific man in the living world—he saw it tried—six shirts washed out with it, as clean as the day they war first wove, all in one water; and when he saw it, he jumped up and cracked his heels together three times before he came down, and swore that although he war eighty years old next Autumn, he never saw anything that could begin to come nigh to it. Yes, gentlemen, that are a fact, and I saw it myself. To think how lovely

From the Greensborough Patriot.

UNION MEETING IN GUILFORD.

GREENSBOROUGH, Oct. 23, 1850.

After general notice inviting the attendance of all parties, a large meeting of the citizens of Guilford was this day held in the Court House, for the purpose of responding to the action of Congress in the passage of the Adjustment laws, and of expressing undiminished devotion to the Union of the States.

The meeting was called to order by John A. Gilmer, on whose motion Ex-Governor Morehead was called to the chair. And on motion of P. Adams, L. Swaim was appointed Secretary.

Gov. Morehead, in a few remarks explanatory of the object of the meeting, alluded to the critical and dangerous situation of the country growing out of sectional questions, and briefly reviewed the action of Congress in the adoption of the measures of adjustment. He complimented in the most hearty terms the great Senators, of both parties, North and South, who had taken so zealous and patriotic a part in perfecting and passing these measures over the heads of selfish, powerful and dangerous factions. The subject was infinitely above party; in its contemplation he forgot party names, and thanked every American patriot who assisted to pass the healing acts. He was glad to join his fellow-citizens in response to Congress—in sending up their voices in favor of the Union, and expressing a determination to protect, maintain and defend that Union as long as it is worth preserving.

Mr. Gilmer rose to offer the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, and made a few remarks in support of the sentiments and principles embodied in them:

1. *Resolved*, That the citizens of the county of Guilford, without distinction of party, are most profoundly devoted to the AMERICAN UNION; and sincerely deprecate any measure that may have any tendency, even the slightest, to lessen the attachment of every good man to that Union.

2. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the measures of pacification adopted at the late session of Congress; and we believe any further agitation of the questions lately adjusted, relative to the Territories, the admission of California, and slavery, will be unwise, unpatriotic, and mischievous.

3. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the AMERICAN PEOPLE are especially due to the President and all the eminent Statesmen who have so efficiently contributed to the adjustment of these questions.

4. *Resolved*, That we will stand by the Union so long as it is worth preserving, and the Constitution is faithfully administered—and we will maintain, protect and defend the rights guaranteed to us by that constitution.

After the reading of the resolutions, a call was made upon John Kerr, of Caswell, who responded in a brief, powerful appeal in favor of the Union.

The question was then taken on the passage of the resolutions, and they were adopted by a loud, hearty, unanimous "Aye!"

A motion for the publication of the proceedings was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Ch'n.
L. SWAIM, Sec'y.

The Speech of Mr. Kerr in the Union meeting held in the Court House last Wednesday, gave him a firmer anchorage in the affections of our people. Our people are right on that subject—reliable, firm, determined;—the sentiment of devotion to the Union occupies in their hearts the next place to their religion;—it was but natural that they should feel and manifest a warm and unaffected sympathy with Mr. Kerr in his eloquent and patriotic expression of sentiment.

Though Mr. K. had always been a Whig—a zealous, untiring Whig,—and was proud of his party; yet when the Union was endangered, he had been made to forget party and party names. He looked upon Webster, Cass, Clay, Dickinson, Foote, and others their great compeers, not as Whigs or Democrats, but as *American Patriots*, associated in purpose and effort to preserve the Union, the palladium of human liberty.

He alluded to the Northern and Southern factions who oppose the adjustment laws. They are willing to concede nothing. Ask them what they propose? They propose nothing. They stand by, like the genius of ruin, ready to tear down and to scatter, for the gratification of selfish, envious, unholy ambition; not to build up and preserve institutions honorable to our land, our race, and mankind. Yes, he begged pardon,—there was one proposition from the factionists, namely, that made in the Charleston Mercury, to dissolve the Union and form a league with England! The orator's invective against the detestable toryism and treason of this proposition, was scathing.

He believed the PEOPLE were right upon this subject everywhere. He thanked God for that, and cared less for the POLITICIANS when he reflected in whose honest and pure hands our national safety was lodged. Notwithstanding the efforts of partizans and factionists—even under the influence of Seward or of Rhett, (for whom he had equal respect!)—he believed he could go into any meeting of the people, carrying the star-spangled banner of the Republic, and overawe disaffection and raise an overwhelming shout for the Union. The highest interest of the people, South and North, is in Union; and where their treasure is there will be their heart also.

Mr. K. wondered if there was any man in the country who was willing to undertake to get up *party* issues on these things—to peril the peace and safety of his country in an effort to make party capital! If there be any such man, he would do for a party hack—but he was no patriot and would betray his country the first opportunity! He warned the people to put their foot on any such wretch, as soon as he should dare to put his head above the dirt.

He rejoiced that this meeting took place in Guilford, one of the greatest and most populous counties of the State. He rejoiced in the steady position of North Carolina. Her firm and patriotic voice was regarded at Washington. Amid the turmoil and confusion and disaffection exhibited in some other States, and notwithstanding the appliances from without as well as within to seduce good old North Carolina from her propriety,—not for one moment had she faltered. She stood erect and dignified, in the strength of her integrity and honor, an example for some of her more proud and noisy sisters. He rejoiced to see Gov. Morehead presiding over this meeting, and to find his heart in the business—he had been the invincible leader of the Whig party in the State, and was now ready to be the leader of the Union party, and to devote his powerful talents and influence to the preservation of the national integrity. The orator expressed his gratitude to the Senators and Representatives in Congress who at last prevailed in securing an adjustment of these exciting and dangerous questions.

Mr. K. paid a high and well deserved tribute to William A. Graham, a favorite son of North Carolina, now in the Cabinet at Washington. He knew him well—his patience, laborious habits, unsullied reputation, high integrity, great talents, unquestioned patriotism. He was proud of such a representative of North Carolina in the General Government—especially in the present critical crisis of affairs. If called upon to say on whom he could most cheerfully rely for a cool, calm, firm, unflinching performance of *duty* in trying times,—he would say, William A. Graham.

This tribute to Mr. Graham was most heartily responded to by the audience, who personally know him, and know the tribute just.

Mr. K's remarks, coming as they did from his heart, and expressed in his impassioned manner, roused into a glow the fire of patriotism that lives in the hearts of our people.

FROM THE RICHMOND TIMES.

"THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW MUST BE EXECUTED OR THE UNION CANNOT BE PRESERVED."

Never have we been more gratified with any emanation from the Whig press of Washington, than with an article which appeared in the Republic of Saturday last, and the greater portion of which we append. The first part of this admirable article, presents a vindication of the Fugitive Slave law against the objections urged in the North to its mode of operation. It is not necessary to repeat the argument to Southern minds. Suffice it to say, the Republic shows conclusively that the Constitution places the fugitive slave on precisely the same footing with the fugitive from justice, and then triumphantly asks:

"Why is an outcry raised at the surrender of a black man, and none raised at the surrender of a white man—the surrender in each case being made by a single magistrate, upon *prima facie* or barely probable proof, and without the intervention of a jury? Are black men better than white? Are they beings of a superior grade, with more refined sensibilities or higher claims upon our fraternal feelings and kindly sympathies? Is a tribunal good enough for a white man from Ireland, or England, or Scotland, or France, and yet not good enough for a runaway negro from Georgia, or Virginia, or Kentucky?"

We must particularly direct the attention of the Southern public to the strong language which the Republic uses, with respect to the efforts now making in the Northern States, to effect the repeal, or essential modification, of the Fugitive law. With a perfectly just conception of the danger which the proposed agitation involves, the Republic firmly raises the voice of warning, and tells Mr. Seward, Mr. Washington Hunt, and all who have taken ground against the law, that "*it must be executed or the Union cannot be preserved*"—that to repeal it or "*make any material modifications of its enactments*," (nearly Mr. Hunt's own words,) will be a repudiation of the constitution, to which the South will not, and ought not to, submit,—that in case of its repeal or modification, "*the spirit for Union, the desire for Union would be gone.*" These are the words of true wisdom, well and timely spoken. We thank the Republic, with all the fervour of our devotion to the Union, for uttering them. They place the administration of Mr. Fillmore on impregnable ground, to maintain which, though at the cost of sacrificing party ascendancy, will achieve for it a more lasting renown than any political triumph obtained by vacillating professions. Honour, we say, to Millard Fillmore, the Northern President, who was not afraid to approve the Fugitive Slave bill, and who is determined to execute it, if the task require the exertion of the whole Federal authority!

FROM THE REPUBLIC.

A singular and appalling spectacle is now presented by our country. At the South, disunion is openly taught and urged by some, and supported and desired by more. There the admission of the free State of California into the Union by an unquestionable act of constitutional power; there the abolition of the slave trade in this District, a measure of policy and domestic regulation clearly within the just authority of Congress—are made the grounds of incipient measures for a dissolution of the Union. At the North a rupture of our constitutional Union, though not so boldly avowed, is yet as truly sought, because of the passage of a law for restoring slaves to their masters according to a positive command of the Constitution. Thus men of opinions extreme in opposite directions—men who agree in nothing else—seem engaged, for reasons the most opposite and contradictory, in a common effort to unsettle the Government, to set at defiance its authority, and either directly overthrow or secretly undermine that fabric of national Union which our wiser fathers, with so much toil and care, built up for themselves and their posterity. From considering this strange spectacle, let the great mass of patriotic and Union-loving men, both North and South, learn the true lesson of duty and of safety—"*In medio tutissimus ibis.*" Let them discard, disown, discountenance both these dangerous and fanatical extremes, and stand firmly upon the middle ground of the constitution, where only they can stand securely.

But we would particularly urge this counsel upon our Northern brethren: by them it is specially needed; for at the South the surface of agitation is narrowing, and its violence has abated, while at the North sedition seems to have gathered both strength and boldness, and now shows itself in the light of day, and assumes to speak with a voice of authority and defiance. We entreat, then, our Northern fellow-citizens not to mistake the condition of things, but to look at our affairs with the careful scrutiny, and treat them with the wise precaution, which the emergency requires.

The Fugitive Slave law must be executed, or the Union cannot be preserved. A cry has been raised for its repeal. Its repeal will be the repeal of the Constitution. Let them not be deceived—The Southern mind has been deeply impressed with a sense of wrong—of injustice—of indignity offered by the North. We do not now inquire whether there is good reason for this or not. The fact is as we state, and with that fact only have we now to do.

The right to the surrender of fugitive slaves is clear—guarantied by the Constitution, and, without this guarantee the Constitution would never have been ratified by the Southern States. Here is no matter for ingenious disquisitions—no ground for difference of opinion—no loop on which to hang a doubt. The right, by the words of the Constitution, and according to constant judicial interpretation, is as clear as the right of any Southern State to have two representatives in the Senate; and that the United States are bound to secure and enforce this right is, by the solemn judgment of the Supreme Court, as clear as is the right itself. To repeal this law then—nay more, to make any material alterations of its enactments—would be to repudiate this provision of the Constitution; and, in effect, to abrogate the right which it secures.

To leave the law on the statute book, and to suffer its execution to be prevented by unlawful combinations or mob violence, or by criminal neglect of the duty to enforce it, would be to accomplish the same object by other and more discreditable means. The effect of this upon the Southern mind and the Southern heart, is not difficult to be foreknown. It would be seen and felt as a plain, direct, and dishonest breach of ordinary duty—a wilful violation of a fundamental condition of our Union, and an undisguised effort to hold the South to so much of the Constitution as might benefit the North, while whatever is indispensable or useful to the South should, at the pleasure of the North, be disregarded and silently annulled. Does any man suppose that our Southern brethren would submit to such a state of things? Will any man say that they ought? Assuredly they would not, as assuredly they ought not. No, in such an event, the very spirit of Union, the desire for Union would be gone. Not only would the irritable and fiery spirits of the South blaze forth in fierce resentment, but her sober minded and temperate sons would be roused to a stern and determined resistance. Whatever has been or may be compromised, this could never be.—This is the Rubicon beyond which to pass is to overthrow the Constitution.

Let the great body of our northern people, true as we know them to be to every obligation when distinctly stated and plainly perceived—let them understand the all-important issue now in their hands. If they wish—which we shudder to believe or even suggest—to dissolve the Union, we have nothing to say. If they do not, it is high time they had opened their eyes to the danger, and awakened to the necessity of active measures for averting it. Let their voice be heard to silence and overawe the promoters of sedition—let their hands be prompt to aid the civil magistrates in executing the law against all combinations of force—let them neglect it, and they are certainly guilty, and all of us are probably undone.

A paper in New York of large circulation, professing to be a *Religious* paper, called "The Independent," has a long article in reply to the question, "How to oppose the fugitive slave law." It is quoted with strong commendation by the N. Y. Evening Post; and is denounced not less strongly by the Express and the Commercial. The latter says,—

"Had we seen the article in some of the worst class of secular papers it would have excited horror; but its appearance in a religious paper,—a teacher of righteousness, and of His holy precepts who is the Prince of Peace, and was an examplar of obedience to the power that then ruled the nation to which he belonged—the organ of a large and growing and deservedly influential Christian denomination—adds amazement to horror, and fills us with the most unfeigned sorrow, the profoundest regret. Heaven forbid that such teachings as the following,—so fierce in spirit, so false and immoral in argument and tendency—should have the sanction of any other Christian man than those who have uttered them, or ever pollute with their fierce passions a happy, peaceful, religious family circle:—

"Since then, *the law is to be resisted*, it is important to determine how it can be resisted with the best effect.

On this point we venture to give a word of advice.

"First, to the *fugitives* themselves, some of whom are looking to us for counsel. * * *

"Be fully prepared for your own defence. If to you death seems better than slavery, then refuse not to die—whether on the wayside at your own threshold, or *even as a felon upon the gallows.* [Murder is the only crime that can be here alluded to as punishable with death.] * * * Should you destroy the life of your assailant, you will pass into the custody of the criminal law as administered in the free States, under an indictment for murder; but the verdict of the community, and the verdict of almost any jury will be, "justifiable homicide, in self defence," and the fact being known, the South will cease to molest you and your fellows. *Or should a different verdict be found, and you be condemned to die as a murderer, your ignominous head shall be luminous with the halo of the martyr and your sacrifice shall be for the deliverance of your people.*—Weigh this matter well, decide upon your duty and your course; be not rash, but fearless and resolved."

The paper goes on to advise that "in some instances it may be well to submit to *the form* of an investigation, in the hope that the judge, as in Philadelphia, may lean toward liberty, and set the fugitive free." It next advises the assembling of large masses of people in the streets, and getting in between the fugitive and his owner, so that the latter may escape; and, finally, that counsel be employed, committees of vigilance appointed, means of escape concerted, &c. &c.

And such is the feeling of *Religious* people at the North! God help the country!

The Union not inaptly compares the seceding Whigs of New York to "eloquent, patriotic Girondists of the French Revolution, whose feebleness and want of energy succumbed to the superior audacity of Robespierre and Danton. They could harangue for freedom, but they dared not act. They terminated their brilliant career under the axe of the guillotine."

We cannot deny that the acquiescence of the Utica Convention in the ticket forced upon them by the Seward faction, was a rather inglorious surrender. But, what right has an advocate of the Democratic ticket in New York to open his mouth about the matter? It is notorious that the National Democrats were overruled in their Convention as rudely as the National Whigs were overruled in theirs. If the one persisted in applauding Mr. Seward, the other as doggedly refused to say a word of comfort for Mr. Dickinson. Mr. Seymour is, in no respect that we know of, more acceptable than Mr. Hunt. He is sustained by John Van Buren and other anti-slavery Democrats, as Mr. Hunt is sustained by Horace Greeley and other anti-slavery Whigs. Both gentlemen were supposed, before their nominations, to be friends of the Union and the opponents of agitation; but both are now contending for the Free Soil vote. The effect of such a contest can only be to keep alive and extend the fell spirit of fanaticism, and where it will end no man can tell.

Richmond Times.

An incident in relation to "Old Whitey," on his trip to the West, is related in the Columbia papers. On his arrival at that place, as the car in which he was housed was passing through the street, a band of music struck up alongside, there being a military parade. On hearing the martial music, "Old Whitey" became restless, and almost kicked the car to pieces in his efforts to get out of his prison. It was some time before he could be pacified.

A Dangerous Beverage.—Water is composed of certain gases, one of them quite explosive. The other night, when Professor Howland, in Pittsburg, was decomposing water, and causing terrific explosions of its component gases, a rather free liver in the audience exclaimed as he held his hand to his ear, "Catch me putting water in my brandy after this—I might be blown up, like the boiler of a steamboat."

He was quick in the practical application.

The following account of the exordium of a lawyer's speech is recorded in one of Southey's letters:

"This man, gentlemen of the jury, walks into court like a motionless statue, with the cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, and is attempting to screw three large oak trees out of my client's pocket."

Is there a word in the English language that contains all the vowels? *Unquestionably.*

THE PLANK ROAD.

The people of Salisbury, as we learn from the Watchman, are not averse to a prudent diversion of the Plank Road. We suggested Salem as a proper terminus, because we thought, and still think, it important to Fayetteville and many who trade there, to reach the northwestern part of the State. A friend writes to us on this subject as follows:

"There is now constructing (beginning at Jonesboro', Tennessee,) a Turnpike road, running down the valley of the Watauga River, centrally through the new county of Watauga, by Lenoir, the county seat of Caldwell, to Taylorsville, the county seat of Alexander. Taylorsville is about 20 or 25 miles N. W. of Statesville, and not more than 45 or 50 miles from Lexington. Then let us extend the Plank Road from Lexington to Taylorsville, crossing the Yadkin near Fulton or Mocksville, and passing through or near Statesville, and have a continuous line to Tennessee. Salem is very important, too, and we must go there with a branch."

We are pleased with these suggestions. If Salem can get a branch, (perhaps whether so or not,) we concede it will be best for Fayetteville and the State generally to extend the Road in the direction of Jonesborough. By this route we will tap a country that greatly needs a market, and that only, to render it the most interesting part of the State. Western travel might be considered an important item in estimating the profits of a road through that region.

Whether the State should open her purse for the construction of branches, is a question with us. We think she cannot prudently do so till the experiment is fully tested. It is clear, however, that the road now in progress ought to be extended as far as possible. The profits of the enterprise will be increased greatly by an extension in the direction suggested.

Ashborough Herald.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company met in this place on Thursday evening last—all present except Mr. Graham and Mr. Jerkins.

John W. Norwood, of Hillsboro', was elected a Director in the place of William A. Graham, resigned.

Jed. H. Lindsay tendered his resignation of the office of Secretary and Treasurer; but, on the solicitation of the Board, consented to continue in the office.

We learn that the affairs of the Company were pretty thoroughly *talked over*, but we are not informed that any *action* was taken, or now considered necessary, touching the interests of the same.

The Board will meet next in Raleigh, on the call of the President.

Greensborough Patriot.

Gov. Manly has appointed Mr. A. J. Terrell, his Private Secretary, in the place of Dr. L. Cheves Manly, resigned.

Gov. Manly has ordered an election to be held in the County of Johnston, on Tuesday, the 12th day of November next, to supply the vacancy in the House of Commons, occasioned by the recent death of James Tomlinson, Esq., the member elect.—*Raleigh Register.*

Trial for Murder in Columbus County.—Before the Superior Court held in Columbus county week before last, Judge Battle on the Bench, Elisha Arnold, a lad of 16 or 17 years of age, was tried for the murder, in that county, of Simon Dyson, an elderly man, who lived in the same neighborhood with Arnold. He was convicted, and sentenced to be hanged sometime in November, but an appeal taken by his Counsel to the Supreme Court, on a point of law, being allowed, the sentence will be suspended. Arnold shot Dyson without any other provocation, as we have heard, than having been reproved for bad conduct. We understand that Judge Battle's remarks on passing sentence were such as to draw tears from all who heard them. The prisoner was defended by Messrs. Troy, Maultsby, and McDugald, by appointment of the Judge. Mr. Solicitor Ashe appeared for the State.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Marine Petrifactions.—At the foot of Mulberry street, in this town, workmen are engaged in removing, by blasting, a part of the ledge of rock running parallel with the river, preparatory to the erection of a block of stores on the spot. This rock is a concreto lime stone, being composed chiefly if not entirely of solidified marine substances, principally shells.—Some beautiful and curious specimens of petrified marine animals have been found, among them a nautilus and lobster, both nearly perfect.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Steam Saw Mill Burnt.—The Central Steam Saw Mill, at Bucksville, S. C., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last, with 100,000 feet of lumber, and a considerable quantity of rosin. We believe the mill belonged to Mr. H. Buck.—*Ib.*

CENSUS OF GUILFORD.

	In 1840.	In 1850.
Number of White persons,	15,891	15,877
Number of Free colored,	637	669
Number of Slaves,	2,647	3,185
Total,	19,175	19,731

This shows a *decrease* of 14 in the white population; an increase of 32 free colored persons; and an increase of 538 slaves. Net increase, 556.

Number of deaths during twelve months ending June 1st, 181.

Number of insane and idiots in the county, about 44.

Number of persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write, 1,679; of whom, however, about three-fourths can read.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Chesnut Mast.—Providence does all things well. The wheat crop this year was very small and the corn crop rather light, but we have an abundance of grass and roughness for cattle and horses, apples, peaches and potatoes for children, and the greatest chesnut mast for hogs and idlers that we have had for years. Hogs will do well on them till December, requiring but little corn to fit them for the meat-house. The chesnut mast will save, in our mountain country, thousands of bushels of corn.

Asheville Messenger.

Decidedly a Hit.—"Sir," said a pompous personage, who undertook to bully an editor, "do you know that I take your paper?" "I've no doubt you do take it," replied the man of the quill, "for several of my honest subscribers have been complaining lately about their papers being missing in the morning."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, Oct 17, 1850.

At a meeting of the members of the Philanthropic Society, held this day, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of their late highly esteemed fellow-member, JOHN S. WILLIAMSON, D. D. McBride, M. McQueen and R. H. Gray, were appointed a committee to draught resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Society, with regard to the death of this worthy member; when the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Almighty Ruler of events has been pleased in his inscrutable wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved and respected friend and fellow member, JOHN S. WILLIAMSON, for whose virtue, integrity and amiable disposition, we entertain the highest regard:

Resolved, That whilst we bow with becoming reverence to the will of Him who holdeth our destinies in his hands, and at whose mandate our late worthy and respected friend and companion was snatched away by the remorseless hand of death, in the prime of life and youthful vigor, we cannot contemplate this mournful event without feelings of sorrow and deep regret.

Resolved, That, as we feel truly sensible of the great loss which we, as a Society, have sustained in his death, in testimony, we invite the Eumenean Society to join with us in wearing the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be delivered to the family of the deceased, with a tender of our condolence and sympathy with them in their sad and melancholy bereavement, and that the same be forwarded to the Charlotte papers for publication, with a request that the North Carolina Argus, Fayetteville Observer and Black River Watchman copy.

D. D. McBRYDE,
M. McQUEEN,
R. H. GRAY,
} Committee.

Burnt to Death.—A negro child, belonging to Wm. G. Broadfoot, Esq., of this place, caught on fire a few evenings since and ran into the streets, uttering screams which were heard over the whole neighborhood, completely enveloped in flames.—She was pursued a considerable distance, by several persons, before they could overtake her, and was so shockingly burnt that she died in a few hours.—*Communicator.*

Anecdote of Jenny Lind.—We find the following of Jenny Lind in the Home Journal: "During her first visit here, a Swede called and sent up a note in his native language, requesting to see her. She did not remember the name, as she read it, but when the young man came in, she at once remembered his countenance—an old play fellow when they were children together at school. She inquired his circumstances. He is a cabinet maker, residing with his wife and children at Brooklyn. The next day Jenny drove over and made the wife of her old school fellow a long visit. Again, next day just before leaving the city for Boston, she went again. The husband was not at home. She gave to the wife a note for him—he opened it on his return—it contained a sweetly worded request that he would allow her to give to his children a memento of their father's school friendship with Jenny Lind. The 'memento' was a check for *ten thousand dollars*. This anecdote, we assure our readers, is correct in all its particulars. The fashionable say it is impossible to get a visit from Jenny Lind. It reminds us—with the above circumstance—of a proverb we have somewhere seen: '*The* RICH *draw* friends *to them*—the POOR *draw* ANGELS.'"

The Rockville (Md.) Journal says that a merchant from Clarksburg passed trough that place on Monday week last, with 1650 pairs of yarn socks, the handiwork of the wives and daughters of that good old District. Well done, ladies of Clarksburg.

A Gang of Counterfeiters and Horse Thieves.—At the late term of the Circuit Court of Henry, a man was convicted of horse-stealing and sentenced to five years confinement in the penitentiary. We understand he gave a list of some fifteen or twenty accomplices who are leagued in an organized band extending from the Tennessee line to Rockingham, N. C., and perhaps further East, whose professed calling is horse-stealing, counterfeiting and robbing. We have long suspected that the numerous offences in these departments of the profession and the success with which they have been concealed, in the surrounding country, could not have been committed by any one person, and it is hoped that this development will lead to the detection and conviction of every scamp engaged in this nefarious calling. It is suspected by some that they constitute a portion of the famous "Murrel gang."

Danville Register.

Astonishing Yield of Corn.—We clip the following from the list of premiums, &c., awarded at the Lexington (Ky.) fair:

Corn.—Yield, per acre, of 10 acres; premium to James Matson, of Bourbon; certificate to Peter Pean, of Clarke. Nine entries.

The following are the quantities raised by the several persons who contended for the prize:

	Bbls.	Bush.	Qt.	
J. Matson, of Bourbon	37	4	1	per acre.
Peter Pean, of Clarke	37	4		"
S. H. Chew, of Fayette	27½			"
J. Hutchcraft, Bourbon	23			"
A. Vanmeter, Fayette	21	3½		"
A. Hedges, Bourbon	21	2		"
E. W. Hockaday, Clarke	20			"
Dr. B. W. Dudley, Fayette,	20			"
H. Varnon, Bourbon	19	3		"

Thirty-seven barrels are equal to one hundred and eighty-five bushels of shelled corn. Consequently, Mr. Matson's field has produced the astonishing quantity of one hundred and eighty-nine bushels and one quart per acre, or one thousand eight hundred and ninety bushels and ten quarts upon ten acres. This surpasses anything we ever heard of in the way of raising corn. Mr. Pean, it will be seen, fell behind Mr. M. only one quart to the acre.

Shoe Trade.—The Journal of Commerce estimates the shoe trade between the North and South at $5,000,000 per annum! If we would make a portion, at least, of those shoes ourselves, it would help to place us on a better footing at home.

English Railways.—According to official reports, the total receipts from January 1st to September 29th, of the present year, on the various railway lines in Great Britain were £9,525,707. During the same period in 1849, they amounted to £8,275,679, showing an increase, for the present year, of £1,250,028. This result is attributed to the enormous patronage extended to the cheap excursion trains on the principal lines. Notwithstanding, railway stocks are represented as much depressed, and regarded with distrust. There are now in operation about 6000 miles of railway. Six years ago, in 1844, there were only 1,775 miles in operation.

A Sensible Woman.—A gentleman in Boston bought two tickets for Jenny Lind's Concert for ten dollars, and presented them to his wife. She, like a sensible woman, disposed of them to a neighbor, and with the proceeds paid the bills of the butcher and milkman, and had two dollars left to buy shoes for the children.—*Sunday Atlas.*

Within a circle of the city of London, the radius of which does not exceed five miles, there are now living about two millions and a quarter of human beings.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Canada brought Liverpool papers to the 19th.

Cotton had rallied, and was selling at the prices current on the 12th. Sales of the week 30,280 bales, of which speculators took 4,000, and exporters 4,400.

There is no political news of importance.

The Queen of Belgium, (daughter of the late Louis Phillippe,) died at the age of 38.

November 1st, 1850.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED a *GENERAL ASSORTMENT* of

Choice Green-House Plants,

A few extra fine ROSES and other Hardy Shrubs,

Double and Single Hyacinths, very fine named, (should be planted immediately.)

Crocus, Narcissus, and other Bulbs.

Hyacinth Glasses; small Flower Vases.

1 dozen Ladies' Garden Hoes, of approved patterns.

Flower Pots, of all sizes.

Tubs, for Oranges, Oleanders, &c, on an improved plan.

500 Lindley Apple Trees, extra size.

☞ Evergreens and other Trees expected soon.

C. LUTTERLOH.

P. S. *Now in Bloom*, Oxalis, Abutillon, Achimenes, Salvia, Roses, and several varieties of superb Chrysanthemums. [44tf

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Saddle and Harness Establishment.

THE undersigned has REMOVED his Shop to the house two doors west of the Post Office, where he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, &c.

Also, Self-adjusting Harness, with both brass and silver mountings; Horse and Mule Collars and Hames; 2 dozen dressed Lamb Skins, a neat soft article for gentlemen's saddles or other purposes.

Those wishing any of the above articles, or anything in his line, are requested to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to give satisfaction.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice.

JOHN H. SCOTT.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5, 1850. 44-2m

SKETCHES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BEATTIE'S FORD, Lincoln Co., N. C., October 25th, 1850.

A WORK will be published by the undersigned this Spring, entitled as above, giving an accurate account of each county in our State, in alphabetical order, the derivation of its name, date of formation, its Colonial and Revolutionary history, a biography of its distinguished citizens, an accurate list of its representation in each branch of the General Assembly, its TOWNS, Rivers, Population, Resources, Products, and Topography.

The undersigned has for many years been collecting and condensing the material for this work—the archives of our own State have been carefully examined, and copious extracts made from its records. He has procured from the offices of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London, many valuable documents. Rare and valuable works have been purchased from abroad, touching the early history of our State, and each county, which have never seen the light. He has been kindly aided by gentlemen in different sections by copies of original documents and faithful traditional statements, highly important and interesting.

He does not aspire to the position of the Historian, but hopes from records and statistical facts to afford materials to other and abler hands for this pleasing and less laborious duty. This work it is hoped will be useful as a book of reference, to the statesman and scholar, and man of business or leisure. Occasional extracts have been published in the Standard and other papers of this State, under the signature of "Tacitus."

The History of North Carolina is yet to be written. The remark which one of the ablest Historians of the age, (Bancroft,) has been compelled to make, that "so carelessly has the History of North Carolina been written that the name, merits and end of the first Governor is not known," is a reflection upon us. An examination of the early history of the Counties of North Carolina shows a record of the purest patriotism and indomitable courage. This record is now covered by the dust of age, and unknown by neglect. It is a debt which the present generation owes to the past as well as the future, to preserve these memorials; for it often occurs in the history of our race, that facts known to one generation are controverted by the next, and at a succeeding period are considered as doubtful legends, unworthy of historical faith. Our Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, in May 1775, had almost been an illustration of this truth.

"There are deeds which should not pass away,
And names that must not wither, though the earth
Forgets her empires with a just decay.
The enslavers and the enslaved, their death and birth."

This work will be illustrated with a Map of the State, from latest surveys, and including the new Counties to this date, and sketches in Engravings of some of her beautiful scenery. It will contain about 500 pages, and be furnished at one dollar a copy. Subscriptions will be received and the book furnished at different points of the State.

[44-4w] JNO. H. WHEELER.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING A

SEMI-WEEKLY FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

It has long been the wish of the Senior Editor of the Observer to make the experiment whether the public will sustain a paper in this town published oftener than once a week. Circumstances heretofore existing, have prevented any movement of the kind. But now, that he has the assistance of the Junior Editor, they are jointly willing to undertake the labor, provided such a subscription list shall be obtained as will probably pay the actual expenses.

We need not urge, to the citizens of this town, the inducements to the support of such an enterprize. They must be obvious, in the increased facilities of business of all kinds, and consequent increased importance and respectability of the place, as a business mart. Upon the public spirited citizens of this town must be the main reliance for the support of the enterprize, since the mail arrangements in this part of the State are such as to exclude from general circulation papers having a more frequent issue than once a week.

To the merchants and business men of the interior who can obtain a paper twice a week, it will be useful, by furnishing the most speedy information of the markets, arrivals of boats, &c.

The Editors are negotiating for the regular receipt of the latest political and commercial news by Telegraph.

It is proposed to issue the weekly paper as at present, on Tuesday, and at the present prices; and to issue the semi-weekly paper on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at $4 in advance, $4 50 during the year, and $5 at the end of the year.—Present subscribers to the weekly paper can have their names transferred to the other; and of such, those who have paid in advance will be credited in proportion, say for half the period of their present advance. The size of the paper will not be changed.

The semi-weekly paper will not be sent to any one of the present subscribers unless ordered. To all places where the mails can convey a paper twice a week, and where we have a sufficient number of subscribers to make it important, we will send to the Postmaster or some friend, a copy of this Prospectus with the names of the present subscribers, and we ask the favor of them to indicate upon that list, without delay, which paper they will prefer. To such lists we will be glad to receive the names of new *paying* subscribers, for either paper.

Should the prospect justify it, we propose to commence the semi-weekly paper either on the 1st of December or the 1st of January. So that a prompt response is desirable, that we may be able to make the necessary arrangements.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 10, 1850.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1850.

ANOTHER PLANK ROAD SECURED!—We have great pleasure in stating that about $16,000 have been subscribed, mostly in this place, to construct a Plank Road through the Southern part of this County, to Rockfish or Lumber River. The object is, to build the Road as far as the sand extends, either to Big Rockfish or to Lumber Bridge, some 15 or 18 miles. Beyond these points there are fine natural Roads, (requiring no work,) leading to one of the best regions, as to trade, with which Fayetteville has intercourse,—in Robeson and Richmond counties, in this State, and Marion and Marlborough in South Carolina.

As a stock, we have no doubt that it will pay better than any road heretofore projected to this place. Its importance to Fayetteville and to the counties interested cannot be too highly estimated. The prompt manner in which our citizens have acted in the matter shows how much they appreciate the valuable and liberal trade of that region.

It will be seen by an advertisement in this paper, that a General Meeting of the Subscribers will be held on Wednesday of next week, to organize the Company.

AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT.—We heartily unite in the feelings of gratification expressed by the Raleigh Times at the appointment of that distinguished North Carolinian, HUGH WADDELL, Esq. to the honorable and lucrative post of Consul to Cuba—first in honor and respectability, under present circumstances, of our Consular appointments, and second only, we believe, to Liverpool, in its emoluments.

Consul to Cuba.—It gives us great pleasure to state that this highly honorable, and at the present time interesting and important post of diplomatic duty has been tendered to our fellow citizen, Hugh Waddell, Esq. of Orange; and we learn further that he will accept. It is a most excellent appointment, and one which will give great gratification to the friends of the Administration in North Carolina. Mr. W. is a gentleman of fine talents, and agreeable manners, and will reflect honor upon the American name wherever he may sojourn. We wish him health and happiness in the pleasant residence to which he is going. But for the public service which calls him, we should regret any circumstances which caused his absence from our State.—*Raleigh Times.*

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Our readers will bear in mind, that Thursday the 14th inst. is the day fixed on by Gov. Manly's Proclamation "as a day of general Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God, for past blessings, and of supplication for His continued kindness and care over us as a State and as a Nation." The recommendation embraces a suspension of all secular business, and service in all Churches.

MOST MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, an amiable and promising youth of this place, THOMAS WILEY, youngest son of the late Rev'd PHILIP B. WILEY, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands. In the morning, in company with a companion of about his own age, (between 12 and 13,) he started with a small double-barrelled gun to shoot birds. They soon diverged from each other, agreeing to meet before returning home. Young Wiley's gun was heard to go off, and the other boy made the signal agreed on, but, receiving no answer, concluded that Wiley had returned without him. As evening approached the family became alarmed at the absence of Thomas, and a number of persons proceeded to search for him, guided by the direction in which the report of his gun was heard. Late in the evening his body was found, where it had lain since 10 o'clock in the morning. One of the barrels of the gun was discharged; the other was partially loaded, the ramrod lying by its side. It was evident that the loaded barrel had been discharged whilst the unfortunate youth was loading the other. The whole load had passed into his left side, no doubt producing instant death.

This sad occurrence has cast a gloom over the community, and called forth the warmest and most sincere expressions of sympathy for the bereaved family. We have seldom seen a larger or more solemn assembly than that which attended the funeral on Sunday afternoon.

THE INFLUENCE OF PLANK ROADS.—That it is not the Stockholders in works of Internal Improvement who reap the only benefit, or the greatest amount of benefit, from the construction of such works, has often been made manifest; but perhaps never more than by a fact which has come to light within a few days. A gentleman in this county some time ago offered to sell a tract of pine land for 25 cents per acre. The gentleman in this town to whom it was offered refused to purchase. The land was too far from town and from any navigable stream, to make it valuable at that time for either timber or turpent

THE CRISIS.—We continue to place before our readers the information, *pro* and *con.*, which we derive from our exchange papers in regard to the aspect of affairs at the North. And, first, as to the doings of the "higher law" set.

The most important of all their movements which has yet come under our notice, is that at Boston. There, Messrs. Knight and Hughes, either the owners or the agents for the owners of two fugitive slaves from Georgia, obtained warrants for their arrest. They have never been able to have the warrants served, though the two slaves are openly and notoriously living in a house in Boston, and carrying on the trade of a cabinet maker. No attempt was made to serve the warrants, which "lie dead in the Marshal's office."—Whites and blacks in the streets near the negroes' house, have had arms and ammunition furnished to them, to enable them to resist, forcibly, any attempt to capture the fugitives. The claimants, however, do not fare so well. *They were arrested on a writ for slander!* "The writ alleges that Knight charged William Crafts, a citizen of Massachusetts, with being a slave, to the damage of his business and detriment of his character, in the sum of $10,000. Knight was taken to Mr. Rugg's office, where a great crowd soon assembled, composed of whites and blacks. Abuse was heaped upon the prisoner, but no violence offered. Knight, after remaining in custody about half an hour, obtained bail in $10,000, and was set at liberty."

On the next day, Messrs. Knight and Hughes were again arrested, this time on a charge of conspiring to kidnap the fugitives. They again gave bonds for $10,000, and were discharged from custody. But, says the despatch from Boston, "It was with considerable difficulty that the slave catchers were prevented from being roughly handled by the crowd. They burst open the caravan door just as the driver started his horses at full gallop."

The "committee of vigilance," of 100 abolitionists, requested Messrs. Knight and Hughes to leave the city, which, declining to do, they were arrested a third time.

C. C. Loring and other leading lawyers have volunteered to defend any fugitives who may be arrested. Incendiary handbills were posted about the city advising resistance to the law.

It is worthy of notice, that we do not see, in any account of these lawless doings, the slightest allusion to any attempt to put them down, or the slightest complaint made, in Boston, of this scandalous and open defiance of the laws of the land.

The next incident we have to notice is, that a large meeting was held at Kenosha, Wisconsin, on the 18th ult., at which strong resolutions were adopted denouncing the law as unconstitutional, as an outrage upon the rights of the people, and as a wicked and corrupt compromise, deserving contempt and resistance. It was further resolved not to submit to the act, though at the expense of enduring its penalty, and to do all that it is possible to do to protect those who may be amenable to its provisions. Judge Stoddard spoke in support of the resolutions, and in the course of his remarks pledged himself, that notwithstanding the requirements of the law to the contrary, he would, if applied to, in the case of a fugitive, grant a writ of Habeas Corpus. The Deputy Marshal also made a pledge that if a writ was placed in his hands for the arrest of a fugitive, he would not serve it. The meeting, after appointing a committee of vigilance, adjourned.

At a Whig meeting in Albany, N. Y., on Thursday evening last, the crowd cried out "No," in answer to the question whether they approved of the fugitive slave law.

At Cleveland, Ohio, a large meeting has been held to express disapprobation of the fugitive slave law. A number of speeches, condemning it in the strongest terms, and pronouncing it unconstitutional, were made, and resolutions adopted to that effect.

We turn from these outrages with some pleasure to the fact, that at Chicago, Illinois, where the city council had deliberately instructed the police to disregard the law, a large meeting of the citizens was held, and after an able and patriotic speech from Judge Douglass, Senator in Congress from that State, the meeting *unanimously* dissented from the act of the Council, and that body subsequently rescinded its orders. The meeting adopted resolutions expressing the determination of the people to support every law passed by competent authority, the fugitive slave law expressly included, to the utmost of their power.

This shews how much good one sensible man can do, when he has patriotism enough to throw himself in the breach.

Again: The Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburg, after a long discussion, adopted a series of resolutions offered by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, in place of the "higher law" resolutions originally offered.—Dr. Wilson's resolutions merely declare it inexpedient for the Presbytery to take any action on the subject. And they were adopted by a vote of 46 to 24.

The great Union meeting in the city of New York is the most cheering sign of the times. The call for the meeting was signed by upwards of 10,000 persons, embracing nearly all the leading business men of the city.

The meeting took place on Wednesday evening last. It is stated that not one-half of those who attended could get into Castle Garden, which will hold 8 or 10,000 people. The following account was telegraphed to the National Intelligencer:—

NEW YORK, October 31.

The great Union meeting last night, was the largest assemblage perhaps ever seen in this city. The very best citizens of all pursuits were in attendance, and there seemed to be but one sentiment predominating, that for the Union and nothing but the Union.

The people commenced assembling at an early hour, and about half-past eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by appointing George Wood, Esq. President. He made a brief and patriotic address in stating the object of the meeting, which was to harmonize all bad feeling, and give to the world an expression of sentiment which would show that the people of New York were not only for the Union, but for maintaining the integrity of the Laws and the Constitution at all hazards and against all encroachments, come from where they may.

A letter was read from the Hon. Daniel Webster, which rung like a trumpet call from the mountains, speaking in tones of thunder to the disorganizers of the day. The letter condemns them all—those of the North and South. It is purely patriotic, and knows no cause but that of the Union.

A series of resolutions was read approving the recent measures of Congress for the adjustment of the dangerous questions arising from the acquisition of territory from Mexico. Also holding that these measures should be sustained by every patriot in the land—holding in gratitude the Senators and Members of Congress who threw aside party purposes for the sake of their country.

The resolutions censure severely those who, disregarding the will of the majority, seek, by again agitating the subject, to throw firebrands into Congress or the country. They regard the fugitive slave law as in accordance with the express stipulations of the Constitution, and the law passed by Congress in 1793, and signed by WASHINGTON. They finally oppose supporting any one for office who is known to be hostile to the present peace measures of the country. The meeting continued in session until after eleven o'clock, and during the whole time it was marked by the strongest enthusiasm and feelings of patriotism.

The following is the last of the series of resolutions adopted:—

Resolved, That a Committee of fifty citizens be appointed, with power to fill vacancies, and add to their numbers;—to be called the "UNION SAFETY COMMITTEE," charged with the duty, by correspondence or otherwise, of carrying out the objects of this meeting, which are hereby declared to be—*To revive and foster among the whole People of the United States, the spirit in which the Union was formed and the Constitution was adopted; and to resist "every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."*

The New York Express says,

"Never has there been a more imposing public meeting in our city, and but very few have there ever been so imposing in character, in moral force, intellectual weight, and dignity, and real power. The example it exhibits will spread and grow until the North is again restored to its devotion to the constitution, and to the laws made in pursuance thereof."

A similar meeting, without distinction of party, was to be held at Geneva, N. Y., on Saturday last, the call being signed by several hundred citizens. Senator Dickinson, Francis Granger, and others, had been invited to speak.

A call for a similar meeting is in circulation in Philadelphia.

We are glad to see that the Whigs of Horace Mann's District, in Massachusetts, have refused to nominate him for re-election to Congress. He is an ultra abolitionist, but a man otherwise of the greatest influence, from his connection with the cause of education. S. H. Walley is nominated in his stead

At Dayton, Ohio, a meeting was held in favor of the Union, and of sustaining the fugitive slave act. Strong resolutions were adopted, unanimously, except the one in favor of the above act, and that was adopted by a very large majority, of "one of the most dignified and respectable meetings which has ever been held in that place."

Whilst we hail with heartfelt satisfaction the conduct of the citizens of New York and others above, we are still deeply concerned at the demonstrations in other places; and again raise our warning voice to such at the North as take the trouble to inquire into the sentiment at the South, against the nullification of the law. Nothing else could unite the people of the South against the Union. Certainly nothing else would move the sober and steadfast State of North Carolina from her ardent devotion to it. But let the North persist in the course pursued in Boston, and North Carolina will unanimously spurn a connection with a people who respect the Constitution and the Laws only so far as these conform to their own interests or prejudices;—who make a Compromise of great conflicting interests, and instantly afterwards repudiate the only part of it which is favorable to the section with which they compromise; and the only part of it, too, which rests upon a solemn stipulation of the Constitution.

We are glad to see the Press of the South speaking out on this subject—not the disunion press—not the restless and ambitious and discontented of the South Carolina school of politicians;—but the ardent friends of the Union, who have always scouted, as we have, the idea of nullification, of secession, of disunion, for such real or imaginary grievances as have heretofore produced those threats. Within the past week we have noticed the most decided language employed by such papers as the Washington Republic, and Union, the Richmond Times, Whig and Enquirer, the Petersburg Intelligencer, the Baltimore Clipper &c.—all of which, without hesitation, declare that the South cannot with honor remain in the Union if this law be not enforced. The papers we have named were all warm friends of the Adjustment, because they were warm friends of the Union. But, that Adjustment openly violated, they go for any thing rather than submission. See the articles which we have copied from the Richmond Times and the Republic. They are samples of the others.

Well may the N. Y. Express, in its patriotic defence of the right, declare that "the Northern States are in INSURRECTION against the Constitution; that NULLIFICATION is the order of the day; and a general armed resistance to the laws!"—The Press, it says, [the Northern Press,] as a whole, cowers before Public Opinion, and trembles to do its duty. The anathemas of the Pulpit overawe it. The war-cry of parties, struggling which shall be competitors in this career of Nullification, hush nearly *all* resistance to it." It is a period of public insanity, says the Express. "When the nation is sane, resistance to the Constitution, or the laws made in pursuance thereof, can never be safely promulgated from the Press or Pulpit, as it now is. It is the strongest evidence of this insanity, that political parties think they can make profit in inculcating resistance to the Laws, and disobedience to the Constitution, the fundamental Law!"

PRESIDENT FILLMORE ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.—We have the pleasure of presenting the following from the Washington Union. It is just what we expected from a Whig President, that as far as he has the power the Laws shall be maintained. He is no true Whig who, in or out of authority, holds any other doctrine:—

An Executive Anecdote.—The following anecdote is told in a letter from the Washington correspondent of Tuesday's Richmond Enquirer. It confers credit on the President, and it gives us pleasure to transfer it to our columns:

"A distinguished gentleman from the West—an ex-senator—called on Mr. Fillmore, and, after exchanging the usual courtesies, was asked by the President how the fugitive slave bill was received in the West. The reply was, that the law, although unpopular in his State, would doubtless be enforced. The remark was playfully made that, as the President was sworn to 'preserve, protect, and defend the constitution and laws,' he (the ex-senator) presumed Mr. Fillmore would execute *this law.* 'To the very letter, sir,' was the instant reply of the President—'to the very letter, sir, whatever may be the consequences.' This reply was worthy the palmiest days of 'Old Hickory' himself."

Another Anecdote.—It gives us pleasure to state another anecdote about the President, for which we vouch, as we had it from two gentlemen from the West, with whom the President had just been in conversation yesterday morning. They were applying to him for the appointment of a gentleman as attorney for the United States in one of the western States. After discussing the qualifications of the candidate, Mr. Fillmore remarked that there was another thing which he deemed indispensable. He said he was determined to execute faithfully the fugitive-slave law, and would appoint no man to office, who might be called upon to assist in the administration of that law, who would not zealously co-operate in its execution.

On another occasion, we understand, from good authority, that the President declared the law should be executed at every hazard—even at the risk of blood.

This is the spirit alone in which the Union can be preserved.

MESSRS. HUGHES AND KNIGHT DRIVEN OUT OF BOSTON!—On Thursday last a constable proceeded to the U. S. Hotel, Boston, to arrest Hughes and Knight on a criminal charge of attempting to kidnap the fugitive Crafts and his wife. The keeper of the Hotel assured the constable that they had left for home that afternoon. And so ends that case, and so is the law violated, and the rights of the South outraged!

We have received from a respected friend and correspondent, a long and able communication on the subject of the fugitive slave law. We coincide with him in nearly all his views; but yet doubt the propriety of publishing that part in which he argues to show the impolicy of a retrospective operation of the law, on account of the character of those whom it is calculated to bring back among us. (By the way, there is not much prospect of such result.)

MONTREAL, (CANADA) October 31.

It is estimated that not less than one thousand fugitive slaves have arrived in Canada since the commencement of the agitation. The sympathy shown them formerly has nearly died away. Most of them are suffering for necessaries of life.

The Legislature of North Carolina will meet on Monday the 18th inst. We expect to furnish our readers with all that is worth copying of its sayings and doings.

The Superior Court for this county will be held next week by Judge Battle. We understand that there are three capital cases to be tried—two for murder and one for burglary.

Monday next is the day appointed for the second meeting of the Nashville Convention; Monday the 18th for the Mississippi Legislature, and Monday the 25th for the South Carolina Legislature.

We learn from various private sources that this last named body will certainly *secede from the Union!* That the feeling in South Carolina is almost unanimous in favor of that awful step.

A Southern Rights Meeting was held in Wilmington on Tuesday evening last—Maj. Samuel R. Potter, Chairman, and John D. Bellamy and O. G. Parsley, Secretaries.

A series of resolutions offered by G. J. McRee, Esq. was adopted. They declare, that the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, or the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, "will be such an indication of settled hostilities to Southern institutions as to justify and require as a measure of imperative necessity and safety, the secession of the Southern States from the Union." They recommend that "Whigs and Democrats, burying all old party animosities, should rally around the standard of Southern Rights." And that policy requires the establishment of a Commercial Marine, and such a direct trade with Europe as will render the South independent of Northern Merchants, Manufacturers, and Ship owners. A committee was appointed on this latter subject, consisting of Messrs. A. J. DeRosset, Jr., Jno. McRae, Jno. A. Taylor, J. Cassiday, W. A. Wright, G. J. McRee, P. K. Dickinson, O. G. Parsley, Daniel Dickson, W. E. Anderson.

The following resolution is not exactly in keeping with the one which recommends the burying of all old party animosities:

Resolved, That our thanks are eminently due to the Hon. W. S. Ashe, of this district, T. L. Clingman, J. R. J. Daniel and A. W. Venable, for their able and patriotic defence of Southern Rights, and pledge to them our cordial support.

This would do very well for a Locofoco meeting, but the studied exclusion of the North Carolina Whigs in Congress from the compliment, certainly looks but little like an effort or desire to produce unity of action.

We regret to notice it, because in all else that the meeting did we heartily concur.

A Public Dinner has been tendered to the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, by a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, without distinction of party, as a testimony of their cordial approbation of his course during the last session of Congress. The invitation was accepted for Friday afternoon last. And we learn by letter from a friend, that it was very numerously attended, and that speeches were delivered by Mr. Ashe, Judge Strange, D K. McRae, Geo. Davis, Joshua G. Wright, and G. J. McRee, Esqrs.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMBOATS.—We have pleasure in referring to our Commercial department for a record of the renewal of Steamboat intercourse with Wilmington, which has been so much obstructed by long continued dry weather.

The Richmond Whig identifies "Lieut. Don Carlos Valencia" as an enterprising gentleman who honored that city with a long visit. The Whig says: "The description in the Observer corresponds precisely with the appearance the young Don presented while here, and the recollection of the black pantaloon with the red and gold stripe will long linger in the minds of many of our Sunday dandies."

THE WASHINGTON AND RALEIGH PLANK ROAD.—A subscription of $19,000 was made up in one day in Greenville, Pitt county; and the people of Pitt county pledge themselves to increase the amount to $40,000 or $50,000, provided the terminus be fixed at Greenville. This having been agreed to, the Washington Whig regards the Road as secured.

TEXAS.—The vote on the Boundary Bill has been received from Galveston, Huntsville, Milan and Hayes. A majority of three or four to one is given for the acceptance of the Act.

"For our own part, we always believe that all those who *say* they want to fight, would fight, but still we have some fears lest they might exhaust themselves so much as to be *fatigued* and unable to take a very active part when the time does come."—*Wilmington Journal.*

Is this a sly blow aimed at the Journal's Locofoco brother of the North Carolinian, who is so rampant in his last issue about "white-livered" people, "white feathers," &c. &c. The Captain of the Carolinian offered his services to the U. S. *before* the Mexican war was declared, but by the time the war was actually begun, and the said Captain's company was called on for volunteers, the said Captain had become "*fatigued*" and let his men go without him. This is all the notice we need take of the false and malignant attack of the North Carolinian on this paper.

RAIL ROAD DIVIDENDS.—The Greensville and Roanoke Rail Road Company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the past six months. [In the name of the afflicted passengers who have contributed to furnish the means for this dividend, we would respectfully suggest that a portion of it might have been most advantageously laid out in buying a *comfortable* passenger car.]

The Richmond and Fredericksburg Company has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., and reserved $54,000 of surplus profits for the improvement of the road by laying down heavier rails.—[And if the Company would connect the two Depots at Richmond by something better than a big omnibus and a baggage wagon, very many of the failures of the mail which now occur would be prevented. The present is a wretched arrangement for the traveller, and it will not be submitted to after the Portsmouth Road is completed.]

The Georgia Helicon sets down the number of cotton mills in the States of Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Alabama at ninety-eight, in which are invested about one million dollars.

There are about 40 such mills in North Carolina in which about a million of dollars are invested.

BALTIMORE.—The population of Baltimore has increased during the last ten years from 103,000 to about 185,000. It is certainly among the most enterprising and flourishing cities in the Union, and its greatness is supposed to be only beginning. Its public works insure it a glorious destiny.

A letter to the Washington Union, dated Oct. 28th, says,—

"Baltimore is now in the midst of her business season, and the fall trade is brisk beyond all precedent. Southern merchants especially, who are generally cash dealers, are flocking to our city in great numbers, and express themselves highly delighted with our merchants, their prices, and their mode of doing business. If the southern propellers, which our merchants are talking of building, were now on the lines to Charleston and Wilmington, the trade of our city with the South would be immense."

Such a line would undoubtedly add greatly to the business intercourse between this part of North Carolina and Baltimore. New York almost engrosses our business because of the frequent and rapid communication by sea. But there are powerful reasons why Baltimore would be preferred by many if she held out the same facilities of communication.

NORTH CAROLINA CENSUS.

	1840.	1850.	Increase.
Camden,	5,663	6,049	386
Carteret,	6,591	7,001	410
Guilford,	19,175	19,731	556
Hertford,	7,484	8,312	828
Pasquotank,	8,514	9,033	519
Stanly,	5,171	6,683	1,512
Tyrrell,	4,657	5,128	471
Wake,	21,118	26,468	5,350
Wayne,	10,891	13,487	2,596
	89,264	101,892	12,628

THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—Peter Force, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee for the United States, having in charge the preparations, so far as this country is concerned, for the great Exhibition of the Arts of all the World, which is to take place in London in May 1851, lately addressed a letter to President Fillmore, asking the use of one of the National Ships to convey American products to England, for the occasion. The President referred the letter to Mr. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, and the following is his reply:—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, October 23, 1850.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive the communication (referred by your order to this Department) from the Executive Committee of the National Institute, and the Local Committee of the State of New York, in relation to the selection of articles to be sent to the grand Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations at London in the year 1851, requesting that a public vessel may be ordered to transport such articles to the place of exhibition; and suggesting that, unless provision be made to transmit the contributions of this country free of expense, many ingenious and worthy inventors and mechanics will be denied the opportunity of exhibiting their productions.

Participating in what I conceive to be the general desire of the people of this country that there may be a creditable display of the products of American genius, skill, and labor on the occasion in question, and anxious that no citizen shall fail in his desire to compete for the honors to be there awarded, by reason of the expense of transportation, I am happy to find that a ship of the navy may be spared for the voyage to London without material inconvenience to the public service, and I therefore respectfully advise that the accommodation asked for may be conceded.

Should you concur in this recommendation, it is requested that the Committee may, as early as practicable, indicate what class of vessel is desired. War vessels, it is well known, are not well adapted to transportation, and a storeship will be ordered, if preferable to a sloop of war or a frigate

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,
WILL. A. GRAHAM.

The PRESIDENT.

The foregoing recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy meets my hearty approval, and he will make such arrangements as may be necessary to carry out the object in view.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

October 24, 1850.

The Commissioners in London have allotted 85,000 square feet of space, (about one-fourth of the whole,) within the great building now in process of construction, to the United States. Of this, one-half will be consumed in passages. And besides that, a large amount of space on the walls has been appropriated to this country. All this space will be divided among the States which, through their respective Governors, apply for it before the 1st of December. Up to the 22d ult., 15 States had applied. Will not North Carolina demand to be represented there? Surely among her Minerals, her Manufactures, her Agriculture, her Wood, or her Stone, there may be, there *must be*, many things which she may be proud to exhibit to the World. If so, there is no time to be lost. The application for space must be made before the 1st of next month, and the articles must be shipped so as to arrive in London before the 1st of March next. Of course it is not expected that any but the best articles of their kind should be sent, and in small quantities. But it is designed to embrace every species of article, from the crude element of nature to the products of industry, art, invention, or science. It is expected that the Exhibition will remain open for at least six months. Every part of Europe is alive on the subject—Even Turkey, India, and China, it is stated are preparing to place their productions beside those of Europe and America. And many voluntary offers have been made to the British government, to perform the labors requisite to receive and transport articles from this country, either free of cost or at reduced rates.

It is proper to state that nothing will be received directly from individuals. Every thing must go through the Governors of the States, or State Committees, to the Executive Committee at Washington.

We are glad to learn from the Register, that Gov. Manly has appointed Col. James F. Taylor of Raleigh an Agent through whom persons in this State desirous of forwarding articles, may do so. The Register says "the appointment is an excellent one; and trusts that public attention will now be effectively directed to this important subject."

DEATH OF A RICH MISER.—John McDonogh died at New Orleans on the 26th ult. of cholera. He was a bachelor, a noted miser, said to be worth over ten millions of dollars. He has left one-eighth of the net revenue of his estate, (not exceeding $25,000,) to the Colonization Society for 40 years; and a like sum to the American Bible Society. To his sister, Mrs. Cole, of Baltimore, the wife of a music teacher, he left $6,000, and a house for life. The bulk of his property, however, has been given to New Orleans and Baltimore, for the establishment of schools and an asylum for the poor in both cities. The will is to be contested. The National Intelligencer says,—

Mr. McDonogh was a native of Baltimore. He was a merchant and planter, and settled in New Orleans while Louisiana was a colony of Spain. Like all men who have become rich by industry from small beginnings, he was frugal, exact, and what the world called parsimonious; but with these qualities he blended the apparently contradictory one of liberality; for he subscribed munificently to the benevolent institutions of the country. He employed a clergyman for regular religious services for his numerous slaves, to all of whom he gave some education, and at one time liberated and sent to Liberia eighty-five of them, making ample provision for their transportation and settlement.

Seventeen executors have been appointed, among whom are the following gentlemen of Baltimore: Benj. C. Howard, John P. Kennedy, John C. Smith, Brantz Mayer, and Henry Didier; besides Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and the Rev. R. R. Gurley.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—The Hon. John M. Harmanson, of Louisiana, died at New Orleans on the 25th ult. This is the third member who has died since Congress adjourned.

LARGE SHEEP.—A sheep weighing two hundred and ninety pounds, was exhibited at the late Maryland Agricultural Fair. It was sold for $100.

Attempt at Bank Robbery—One of the Robbers Shot Dead.

BOSTON, October 31.

At 2 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to break into the village bank, North Danvers, Mass. The robbers began the attempt to burst the door in, when the watchman of the bank, Aaron Bateman, called upon them to desist, which they refused to do. He then fired a gun loaded with ball, hitting one of them in the side, who staggered a few paces and fell dead.

He proved to be John C. Page, a brother-in-law of the Cashier of the Bank. His father who lived in the nearest building to the bank, was aroused by the noise of the gun, and coming out, stumbled over his dead son's body. It appears that the Bank Directors have had warning that an attempt would be made to rob the bank, and have had a watchman there for a week past, which fact was generally unknown. The three companions of the deceased are supposed to have been regular robbers, and to have drawn Page, who was of rather bad habits, into the attempt. They all escaped in a carriage they brought with them.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—A convention of women, abolitionists and negroes, assembled at Worcester, Mass. a few days since. The object of the convention being to raise the standard of character of the individuals composing it, adopted the following platform which instead of raising the standard of character only raises the standard of rebellion against the laws of God and man.—They resolved

"1. That every human being, of full age, (without regard to sex or color,) a resident for a proper length of time, ought to have a voice in the laws.

"2. That taxes ought to go with representation to women as well as to men.

"3. That women ought to have the right to hold office and the right of suffrage.

"4. That the exclusive enjoyment of these rights by men is a usurpation no longer to be endured.

"5. That every party is bound to inscribe upon its banner equal rights, without regard to sex or color.

"6. That in every State constitution the word 'male' ought to be stricken out, so as to extend all political privileges to both sexes.

The debate on the Resolutions was long and eloquent. It was commenced by *Mr.* Wendell Phillips, who argued that the cobwebs and superstitions of the Bible ought to be swept away: reverence to the laws should be discarded—laws were only pieces of paper signed by Millard Fillmore, and public opinion the silliest thing in the world. He spoke with great energy in favor of "Woman's Rights," and avowed that to rescue them, it was necessary to break down the barriers of the law, and the Bible of Feudal and Hebrew despotism.

"Mrs. Abby Kelly Foster would not talk of woman's rights but of human rights—the rights of human beings. I do not come to ask them—not to get down on my knees and beg for them, but claim them. "Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." We have our rights, and the right to revolt, as did our fathers against King George the Third—the right to rise up and cut the tyrants' throats. On this subject I scorn to talk like a woman. We must give them the truth, and not twaddle. We must not be mealy-mouthed with our tyrants in broadcloth and tight clothes. In short, in the harangue of Abby, she simply demanded that men and women should be treated as human beings, all alike; that the sexes should be forgotten in society; that property and votes, and offices, civil, religious, and military, even to the right of cutting throats, should belong to woman as well as to man. She urged that the work should be commenced by educating both sexes together, and that all the distinctions in society between man and woman should be abolished, and that a woman was just as well qualified to be President as a man. [Applause.]

"Lucretia Mott was determined not to ask as a boon what she could demand as a right. She complained that woman's labor was not appreciated—that she was a slave, and the slave of superstition, and paid too much devotion to priestcraft, and too much attention to the Bible. Let theology take care of itself. Theology had always given way when compelled to do it by the light of truth, as in the case of George Combe and phrenology.—He was first attacked, and then the theologians found out—when science was too strong for them—that it was according to revelation. [Laughter.] She thought the right of women to cut throats, in resisting despotism, was a debatable question, because many contend for the doctrine of moral suasion. But in demanding woman's rights she wanted no twaddle—no milk and water—but the plain and naked truth.

"My friend, Wendell Phillips, says that it is the woman in marriage who says that she will 'love, honor, and obey.' As I understand it, the priest says the words, and she only answers 'yes.' [Laughter.] The priest says, 'love, honor, and obey.' Woman has been taught to pin her faith to the sleeve of the priest. Now, in our society there is nothing of this, but perfect equality and reciprocity. It is all the result of education. Some time ago, if a woman could make a shirt, turn a pancake, and write her name at her marriage, she was educated. But she is beginning to understand that she is entitled to something more.

"Mr. Foster (husband of Abby Kelly—a tall, ungainly looking figure, in big whiskers and spectacles) next took the platform. He remarked that the question of woman's right to take the sword was irrelevant to the objects of the meeting. He thought it ought to be left an open question; for there were a million and a half of women in the South in a condition which makes us shudder to think of, and God only knows how soon the sword may be drawn for their deliverance, and I would not like to see her hands tied in the struggle. For this reason he considered it inexpedient to discuss the question of woman's right to use the sword.—After a long rigmarole on woman hugging her chains, he concluded by charging that the pulpit and St. Paul were responsible for the enslavement of the sex. When the priest says to the woman, "Love, honor, and obey," what can she do?"

"Abby Kelly Foster. Do? Do as the wife of the Rev. Joseph Bancroft, of Worcester, did: say 'I wont.' [Laughter.] When they came to the word 'obey,' she said 'I wont.' She was a good woman, and a much better man than her son George. She said 'I wont,' and she compelled them to leave that part out.

"Mr. Foster, (husband to Abby Kelly.) Yes; and there was a lady of seventy years old at dinner to-day, who said when she came to the word 'obey,' she dropped her husband's hand. [Laughter.]"

And so forth. The Convention was subsequently addressed by Fred. Douglass, and Miss Sojourner Truth, Negro fugitives; by Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Mott and others, whose speeches were of the same order as those published above. The resolutions were then adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Aldert Smedes, Gen. G. E. B. SINGELTARY, of Nashville, N. C., to Miss CORA, second daughter of His Excellency, Gov. Chas. Manly.

DIED,

In Greensborough, on the 9th ult., Mrs. JANE G. GOTT, in the 52d year of her age.

In Anson county, on the 17th ult., very suddenly, of the croup, MARY ELEANOR, infant daughter of Calvin and Emily W. Spencer, aged 8 months.

"Tis past, 'tis over, my beautiful bath faded;
The grave now holds my treasure, and the sod
Rests on this bosom's idol. Have I made it
My soul's deep worship, and forgot my God?
If so, O Mightiest, to thy chastening rod
I bow submissive.
'Tis well that thus my prized, my gifted, lies
Down in that dark, cold, silent bed alone,
Mourned by the night-wind's sad and fitful sighs,
Watched by the wakeful stars' soft pitying, pensive eyes. E.

In Franklinsville, Randolph county, on the 4th ult., Mrs. MARY C. ST. CLARE, in the 25th year of her age.

On the 13th ult., at the residence of her son, John Gilchrist, in Robeson county, in the 95th year of her age, Mrs. CATHARINE GILCHRIST. She was long a member in the Presbyterian Church, and adorned her profession by her exemplary walk and her devotion to the cause of her Redeemer. She loved the sanctuary of God, and its ordinances, and seldom, even with the infirmities of age pressing upon her, would she be absent. And wherever there was affliction, there would she be, to sympathise and to speak a word of christian consolation.

Her sickness was short. She had made preparation to attend the annual Sacrament in the Church in which she regularly worshipped. But, on the previous evening, disease seized her, and before another Sabbath came, she was permitted, as we hope, to join the Saints above in uninterrupted communion with Jesus, whom she loved, and with whom she long desired to be.—*Com.*

In Anson county on Wednesday last, Mrs. MARTHA BOGGAN, aged 62 years.

In Montgomery county on Tuesday morning last, JOHN LEWIS CHRISTIAN, Esq., aged about 45.

In Anson county on the 17th ultimo, ELIZABETH JANE COX, daughter of Peter P. and Sarah Cox, aged seven years five and a half months. Also, on the 25th ult. JULIUS ALLEN, son of the late Young Allen, Esqr., aged 25 years.

At the residence of his brother, A. F. Murphy, Esq., in Ouachita county, Arkansas, on the 31st August, JOHN G. MURPHY, aged 34 years. The deceased was a native of New Hanover county, N. C., but had resided a number of years in the State of Louisiana.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov. 5.

Brandy, p'ch,	45 a 50	Lard,	6¼ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½ a
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	9 a 9½	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5 a
Cotton,	12½ a 12¾	Oats,	40 a
Corn,	75 a	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	6¼ a 6¾	Salt, sack,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 25 a	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

REMARKS.—Cotton has advanced and sales made at 12¾ to 12¾. Flour $6 50 to $6 85. Corn 75. Bacon 9 to 9½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon plenty, and dull at 7½ to 8. Corn 68 to 75. No Fayetteville Flour on the market. Lard dull at 8 to 9. Lumber and Timber—None on the market; some little demand for flooring boards. Timber very much wanted. Soft Turpentine 2 10 to 2 20; Hard 1 20 to 1 25. Spirits Turpentine 25 to 26. Tar 1 50.

At Cheraw, Cotton 11½ to 12¾. Sales of the week 900 bales.

At New York, Fair Uplands firm at 14¾ Flour 4 50 to 5 06. Grain 71 to 72.

At Baltimore, 4000 bags Rio Coffee sold at 11¼

At Charleston, Cotton 12½ to 12¾. Sales of the week 9,343 bales. Prices stiff at an advance of ⅛ from the point to which they had fallen. The Mercury's Cotton article expresses the opinion that the crop will not be even as large as last year's. Corn 68 to 75. Flour 5¾ to 6¼.

Total receipts of cotton, 210,543 bales, against 218,333 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 29—Steamer Chatham, with boats Express and J C Latta, with goods for Union Manuf Co, A D Toomer & Poe, McNabb, Bruce & Co, M L & R J Holmes, Barnhardt, Hix & Co, J R & J Sloan, Headen & Horne, Rankin & McLean, S Hobson, W J Plummer, J L Johnson, H L Myrover & Co, J & J Kerner, A P & R C Poindexter, C Lutterloh, D & W McLaurin, W J Horne, Finley & Gordon, Bailey & Howell, J T Council & Cain, M Greentree & Co, G A McDonald, W J McConnell, Woollen & Elliot, Deep River Co, Brown & Moffitt, W A McCorkle, Hall, Sackett & Co, Wall & McDonald, King & Hege, A C McIntosh, Rountree & Bro, J Limeback, Hall & Hall, T S Martin & Co, Tyson & Person, J H & J Martine, Murchison, Reid & Co, Coffin, Worth & Co, Bowman & Donnell, D G McRae, T S Lutterloh, J H Thompson, Sellars & Son, Holt's Manuf Co. R D Golding, Mickle & Ashe, A T Zeverly & Co, C Banks, G Brandt, W Prior, M Brown & Son, T Caldwell & Son, F Fries, E A Vogler & Co, S Perry, J Cole, J A Worth, J W Lindsay, A C Freeman, E Belo, Rowan Manuf Co, A S Horney, J & J M Worth.

Oct 31—Steamer Chatham, with boat Telegraph, with merchandise for sundry persons.

November 1.—Steamer Evergreen, with Boats Diligence, Lady of the Lake, and H. Clay in tow, with full cargoes of Goods for T J Johnson & Co, W F Moore, J Huske, Cook & Johnson, S Boon, H Branson & Son, G McNeill, J Sundy, G W McDonald, Rockfish Co, A S Brown, B Rose & Son, E J Hale & Son, S J Hinsdale, S T Hawley & Son, W McIntyre, A A McKethan, J Utley, Mrs Campbell, Capt Bradford, S W Tillinghast & Co, T R Underwood, S J Hart, D Johnson, B & B W Robinson, E L & J A Pemberton, D M McDonald, R M Orrell, Taylor & Underwood, H G Hall, W R Love, A H Whitfield, J Kyle, G F Webster, M & A Waldauer, C A McMillan, Ray & Peatee, F D Breece & Son, H Leete, Cook & Taylor, Jones & Nicholson, G Deming, C N Fennell, A Johnson & Co, C T Haigh & Son, and M McKinnon, of this place; and for F Fries, Cooper & Wharton, E A Vogler, J Lyon, D Murphy, M Russell, W D Cooke, Harrison & McPhail, Rev E J Jacobs, W R Holt, N King, J & N D Bain, Lash & Bro, R Gwyn & Son, J F Garrett, Hauser & Wilson, G Womack, Bailey & Howell, H A Londen, T M Young, Dr W H Beatty, T C Pfohl, Brown, Frailey & Co, C F & D R Nav Co, D A Hunt, T Leinbach, J & J F Garrett, E Schaut, G Bowers, Dr A H Lindsay, and Holt & Carrigan, of the interior.

Nov. 1 and 3—Steamer Chatham, with Lighters Telegraph and Express, and goods for J Hargrave, M L & R J Holmes, M Brown & Son, Gilmer & Glenn, J S Gibson, J A & A Baldwin, Murchison, Reid & Co, Weatherly & Dick, R D Golding, F & P Fries, F L Gorrell, F Fries, E Belo, G Gardner, A Hunt, W A McCorkle, J Smith, J & J M Worth, E A Vogler & Co, S Brown, J Check, J McIver, B Foster, J Stafford, Island Ford Co, Scott & McAdoo, King & Hege, King, D Murphy, D J McAlister, L F Carr, J Watson & Co, W M Davis & Co, and others.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 25—Dut

New Fall GOODS.

WE are now receiving and opening a rich and extensive assortment of

SILK & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting of every description for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear;

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas and Parasols, &c. &c.,

Making the most complete assortment we have ever before offered, to which we invite our customers and the public generally.

☞North-East Corner Market Square.☜

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 21, 1850. 38-2m

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all now, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed*. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 12-tf

HATS.

ROUGH AND READY HATS, manufactured in Guilford county, and a beautiful article.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 9, 1850. 14tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

T. T. POMEROY'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-full doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, 'Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"!' The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

FALL, 1850.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

New FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

JOHN C. THOMSON,

Market Square.

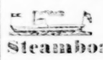
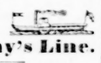
August 29, 1850. 35-tf

FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.

Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

What's done, is done, 'tis even so—
What may be done, prospects and time will show.

THE STEAMER EVERGREEN, belonging to this Line, has made trips as follow:—Arrived at this place August 15th, 22d, 27th, 31st, and Sept. 6th, with full cargo for this place and interior, and returning with down freights to Wilmington. She is now on her way up (hourly expected,) with a full cargo for Merchants of this place and the interior; and as soon as she can be discharged, and take in down freight, will return to Wilmington to serve our patrons by getting up their Goods with dispatch. Our Boats are in good condition and running order. Thankful for former patronage, we solicit a continuance, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all shipping by our Line. Mark your Packages and fill up Bills Lading to the care of the Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington and Fayetteville.

Rates of Transportation as favorable and on as good terms as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where they intend to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give them a call, as they are confident that they can suit them in quality and price. They have now on hand of their own manufacture, a supply of superior Bakers, which are highly recommended by all who have used them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
WM. W. FRIZELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1850. 17tf

REMOVAL.

THE Cross Creek Manufacturing Company have removed their Store to the South side of Person street, three doors below the Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand cotton yarn—both warp and filling, carpet warp, seine twine, wrapping twine, stocking yarn, and cotton batts. They are thankful to their customers, and hope they will continue their favors.

C. BENBOW,
Pres't C. C. Manuf. Co.

7th month, 15th, 1850. 28-tf

Security, Stability and Perpetuity.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

All the Profits are divided among the Insured.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B. Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Wm. Moore,	Wm. J. Hyslop,
Fred. Whittlesey,	Zebedee Cook,
R. H. McCurdy,	Charles Ely,
Jona. Miller,	Fred. S. Winston,
John C. Cruger,	David A. Comstock,
C. W. Faber,	Walter Joy,
Robert Schuyler,	John P. Yelverton,
Alfred Pell,	James Chambers,
Theo. Sedgwick,	David C. Colden,
Joseph Tuckerman,	Stacy B. Collins,
Alfred Edwards,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John H. Swift,	Wm. Betts,
Wm. J. Bunker,	John Wadsworth,
Joseph Blunt,	Eugene Dutilh,
S. M. Cornell,	Isaac G. Pearson,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Gouv. M. Wilkins,
Henry Wells,	John C. Thatcher.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ARRATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug. 26, 1850. 34-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed bl'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our Stock for themselves. We think we can suit them in styles and prices.

North-West corner Market Square, Green st.

AREY & SHEMWELL.

Sept. 30, 1850. 39tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber will be upon the wharves in Wilmington the 1st of October next, at the solicitation and encouragement of his friends to enter upon the business of general agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce on commission; as follows: Timber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Also Negroes; having had experience in that business, he flatters himself that he can be of advantage to those who may sell to or through him. Being so well (and he hopes favorably) known throughout the Wilmington District of country, he gives no particular reference, but merely challenges a trial; he will have hands of his own in attendance with him for the dispatch of business, he only adds that he will commence under favorable circumstances, ever having claimed to be an honest dealer and faithful to his trust; responsible for anything that he may undertake. In saying this he believes his acquaintances will sustain him, and he asks a share of patronage. Every effort to please, will be made.

J. J. McDUGALD.

September 7, 1850. 36-tf Mar

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS AND CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

F. T. WARD, Agent.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand;

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

Shearing Machines.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

Various Machines.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

Sundry Articles.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Band do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

☞ Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 10, 1850. 37tf

NEW Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, lately selected from the New York market by himself, consisting of English, French, and American Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. Also, a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps, and Umbrellas; together with his stock before on hand, will make as good an assortment as is contained in any establishment in Fayetteville, and will be sold on as good terms, and at as low prices as can be purchased in any other house in town.

ALSO.—I have on hand an assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c; China, Glass-ware and Crockery; and a stock of Wines, Rum and French Brandy; Alum and Sack Salt; which will be disposed of very cheap, as I shall hereafter decline keeping these articles.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Sept. 9, 1850. 36-3m

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME.)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Cuiicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

A. S. BARNES & COMPANY, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

PROFESSOR Charles Davies has just prepared a new arithmetical work, a copy of which the publishers will be most happy to present to each and every teacher in the U. States, without charge, upon their application to them, (post paid.) The work is entitled "Grammar of Arithmetic; or an Analysis of the Language of Figures and Science of Numbers."

We commend it to the attention of practical teachers, believing that they will find it crowded with new and valuable suggestions.

Just Published,

"The Logic and Utility of Mathematics; or, an Analysis of the Principles of the Science—of the Nature of the Reasoning—and of the best Methods of Imparting Instruction." By Charles Davies, LL. D., author of "A Complete System of Mathematics."

Mathematical Works,

In a series of three parts: Arithmetical, Academical, and Collegiate. By Charles Davies, LL. D.

1. *The Arithmetical Course for Schools.*—First, Primary Table book; second, First Lessons in Arithmetic; third, School Arithmetic. (Key separate.)

2. *The Academic Course.*—First, the University Arithmetic, (Key separate;) second, Practical Geometry and Measuration; third, Elementary Algebra, (Key separate;) fourth, Elementary Geometry; fifth, Elements of Surveying.

3. *The Collegiate Course.*—First, Davies' Bourdon's Algebra; second, Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry; third, Davies' Analytical Geometry; fourth, Davies' Descriptive Geometry; fifth, Davies' Shades, Shadows, and Perspective; sixth, Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.

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August 2, 1850. 34-3m

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10 boxes Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
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Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine, London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

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August 17, 1850. 33-tf

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Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

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Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

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Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

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☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

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Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

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With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

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WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Oct. 2, 1850. 40-tf

NOTICE.

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WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 18, 1850. 39-tf

$500 REWARD!

MY man MASSA runaway from me in July 1849. I believe he was carried out of the State, and is now harbored in Bladen county. I will give the above reward for proof to conviction of the person who carried him off; or I will give Fifty Dollars to any one who will deliver him to the Jailer in Marlborough, S. C. Massa is twenty-four years old, about five feet nine inches high, rather spare figure, stoops in the shoulders; he has a very large mouth, and pleasant expression when spoken to. He has relations on Mr. John Smith's plantation, and is no doubt in that neighborhood.

I authorize any person to treat him as an outlaw.

B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, S. C., Aug. 17, 1850. 33-16wp

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E. J. HALE, Agent.

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Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

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I have also another Plantation, two miles from the above, containing 878 acres, with about two hundred cleared, which is fine cotton land; very healthy, well watered, and very fairly timbered. These lands will be sold at a very great bargain; come quick or you lose it!

For particulars, I refer to Malcolm Purcell and W. C. McNeill, near Floral College; Col. A. S. McKay and J. H. McRae, Richmond county.

ZACHARIAH FULMORE

Alfordsville, Robeson county, Sept. 12, 1850. 37tf

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Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

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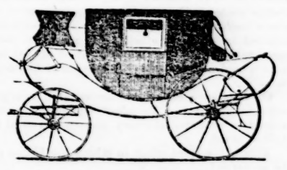
JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



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